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No. 146 - B

TOLL OF THE JUNGLE IN HUMAN LIVES

Nearly 25,000 Persons in India Killed
in a Year by Wild Animals and Po-
isonous Snakes.

From the London Times.
India still pays its annual tribute of human life to the jungle. In fact, the number of deaths from snakebite or the attacks of wild animals has steadily increased during the last three years.

The rising waters have driven the serpents out of the lowlands up into the villages and have diminished through crowning the natural food supply of the larger wild beasts.

In 1910 35 persons were killed by elephants, 25 by hyenas, 100 by bears, 331 by leopards, 318 by wolves, 853 by tigers and 688 by other animals, including wild pigs.

No less than 22,478 died from the bite of poisonous snakes. The grand total of mortality is 24,878.

During the same year 33,000 cattle were also killed by wild beasts and snakes.

The losses on the part of inhabitants of the jungle were nearly but not quite as great as those of their human enemies and domesticated animals combined. Ninety-one thousand one hundred and four snakes and more than 19,000 wild beasts of various kinds were killed.

The Times also reports that a great many cases of snake bites were successfully treated with the Brunton lancet and permanganate of potash, but that it is, nevertheless, impossible to assess the value of this treatment, since no one knows whether all—or even a very large number—of the cases treated were caused by the bites of really venomous snakes.

A BRITISH Blue Book has been issued giving statistics of the number of persons killed by wild animals and snakes in British India from 1880 to 1910. According to the summary in the *British Medical Journal* the figures show that the tiger is the animal most destructive to human life; during the last five years of the period it was responsible for 38 per cent. of the total number of deaths caused by wild animals, leopards accounting for 16, wolves for 12 and bears for 4 per cent. Of the total number of persons (2,382) killed by wild animals in the year 1910, the tiger accounted for 882, the leopard for 366 and wolves and bears for 428. Elephants and hyenas, the two other animals distinguished in the returns, were between them responsible for 77 deaths in 1910. Of the 629 deaths attributed to "other animals," 244 are assigned to alligators and crocodiles, 51 to wild pigs, 16 to buffaloes, 24 to wild dogs and 220 to unspecified animals. In 1910 there were 22,478 deaths from snakebite, compared with 21,364 in the previous year, but Bombay was one of the provinces which did not contribute towards the increase, and is in other respects one of the more fortunate parts of India. In Bengal, for ex-

The White River Tavern

WILL OPEN FOR BUSINESS

Saturday, June 1st, 1912,

—under the management of—
MR. JAMES J. CLARY,
of Hotel Bellevue, Boston.

Transients, automobile parties, and summer guests will be welcomed and well cared for. Bus service from the Junction. Address

White River Tavern, Hartford, Vt.

27 May 1912

JUNE 20, 1913]

SCIE

ample, 1,130 persons were killed in 1910 by wild animals and 7,767 by snakes; but Bombay is, with the exception of the Punjab, at the bottom of the list with 22 deaths by wild animals and 1,247 by snakes. The statistics regarding the number of cattle killed by wild animals are not very perfect, but it is estimated that in the five years ending 1910 the number of animals killed was about 100,000, leopards accounting for 48 per cent. and tigers for 32 per cent.

1913 The Ode.

In the class ode, William Roger Burlingame showed a contrast between the "ignorant pride" with which 1913 entered the college gates and the tempered minds with which it leaves.

The two stanzas, which were sung to the tune "Fair Harvard," are:—
We have entered thy gates at the morning of youth.

In the boldness of ignorant pride,
We have passed through the portals of infinite truth.

Led by thee, our protector and guide,
We leave thee this night for the ends of the earth.

And the uttermost parts of the sea,
Where the fume of our deeds and the praise of our worth
Shall belong not to us but to thee.

In the dusk of the twilight threshold of night
On the eve of tomorrow's unknown,
Let us linger awhile in the still-burning light
Of a star that is shining alone.

Fair guide of our hearts in the dawn of our day,
Quiet here in each season of toil,
Through the darkness of age, be the light of our way.

Lead us back to our Mother again.

Lightning page 41. 177.

Shirley Pines May 10. 1913

508 measured feet from the Front Door straight to Board walk & thence to street line on Blue Hill Ave.

20 June 1913 abt 202 of my present walking paces, which appear shorter than of old.

Medfield Rhododendrons p. 101.

Oct 13. 1913 with a Steel Tape measured the edge of great circle on our Milton Ave = 485 ft. So that eleven times around that circle is 55 feet over one mile

An exceedingly rare and valuable archaeological find is reported from the province of Tauris (Black Sea) A Scythian from a spot known as King's Great Zinamenka, near Tomb which is an ancient burial mound of unusual dimensions. Excavations here resulted in the find at a depth of over sixty feet of a Scythian king's tomb. The bones lay in a porous carved stone sarcophagus, which had been adorned with plates of gold and silver of varying size and weight. No fewer than 246 of these were found. The skeleton is well preserved and surrounded by invaluable specimens of contemporary art. Round the neck was a heavy gold collar adorned with exquisite enamel work. Under the skull lay a bronze helmet of Greek pattern and the full panoply of a warrior—breastplate, thigh and shin pieces, all of Greek workmanship. By the side of the dead monarch lay two swords with hilts and sheaths of wrought gold.

Such a complete find is believed to be unprecedented. The sarcophagus likewise contained nine great silver vases, the inestimable value of which lies in the fact that they bear a series of admirably executed bas-reliefs illustrating the daily life of the ancient Scythians. A large gold salver adorned with figures of birds and fish, and a golden comb of unique workmanship complete the list of articles found. The

AY, OCTOBER 11, 1913

Listener

comb is of pure gold and weighs over a pound, and its eighteen teeth are in the form of eighteen distinct little statuettes, also illustrating the scenes of ordinary Scythian life. The intrinsic value of this find must be considerable, but its value for the purposes of archaeological research is beyond estimation.

Rattlesnake p. 124.

To back up all this advice the pamphlet prints a full table of weights and measures, and the text of the New York laws that protect the consumer from the dishonest tradesman. Massachusetts is just as ready to look after the interests of the

consumer as the following parts of the

Springfield Republic
Oct 22 1914

TH

shall contain 100 pounds, the barrel of potatoes 185 pounds, and the barrel of sweet potatoes 150 pounds.

The standard barrel for cranberries shall measure not less than 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches between the heads, inside; the diameter of the head shall be not less than 18 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches, including the beveled rim; the outside bulge circumference shall measure not less than 58 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

It shall be lawful to use for the sale and delivery of cranberries packages containing one, two or four pounds of cranberries net weight; provided that said net weight is plainly stamped on the top or side of each package.

It shall be unlawful to sell, or to offer or expose for sale articles of food which have been held in cold storage without notifying persons purchasing the same that they have been kept so by the display of a sign marked, "Cold storage goods sold here," and it shall be unlawful to represent or advertise as fresh goods articles of food which have been held in cold storage.

The bushel of wheat shall contain 60 pounds; of potatoes, 60 pounds; of apples, 45 pounds; of sweet potatoes, 54 pounds; of unshelled green peas, 28 pounds.

Lightning page 41. 177.

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Whoever gives or attempts to give false or insufficient weight or measure shall for a first offense be punished by a fine of not more than \$50, for a second offense by a fine of not more than \$200, and for a subsequent offense by a fine of \$50 and by imprisonment for not less than 30 nor more than 90 days.

The barrel of flour, measured by weight,

McAdoo Tells Representatives of Federal Reserve Banks That They

BANKS MAY OPEN NOVEMBER 16.

With the Dominican and Panama republics were discussed, but no action was taken.

Pedometer
from London
by J. K.
page 146.

15 Jan 1912 Told Hoyd
over telephone I would give
up to 2.50 for Plate 2
Eatons Ferns, wh. I lack

Thoreau House \$178.

Bank seeded down \$179.

LAKE SUPERIOR FROZEN OVER.
Calumet, Mich., Feb. 8.—Lake Superior,
for the first time in many years, is frozen
over from Eagle River to Isle Royale, a
distance of 40 miles, and residents of Eagle
River believe that the ice field extends
clear across the big lake. 1912.
Keweenaw point people report that moose
have been seen in the Keweenaw wilds
during the last few days and if this is so
the animals must have crossed on the ice
from Canada, as there have been no moose
on Keweenaw point for many years.

Lightning p. 177.

For Smudials

"Il est toujours l'heure de faire le bien"
Moreau de Saint Méry - Nation July 18. 1912

ΠΑΥ Δ'ΕΤΙ ΤΕΡΡΑ ΧΩΜΑ Δεσχ Αγαμ 781.
"σε Δικα"

"Solem certissima signa sequuntur."
Vergil Geo. I. 439

"Solem quis dicere falsum audeat?"
Vergil Geo. I. 463.

"Magnaque cum parvis simili percurrere curra"
Mamilius

Sheffield (Conn) Elms VC p 26.

Swedish Tree Borer p 154.

acer Negundo p. 14: on Lincoln St Waltham

Wrentham Oaks p 163 -

TELEPHONE
509 BACK BAY

FRANK O. GUILD APOTHECARY
705 BOYLSTON STREET COR. EXETER, BOSTON

TELEPHONE
21895 BACK BAY

R

Potassii Iodidi

Aquae Purae



98XX

377

Q

S. E. Wash

clearing Eye Wash 100406

Sarge Trees \$171.

1912

1

Feb. 11 Sent me. Toh. D. ...

ARNOLD ARBORETUM, HARVARD UNIVERSITY,
JAMAICA PLAIN,
MASS.12 May 1913Measurements of White Pines
at 63 ft. C. E. F.

Rindge.	Bull Pine	11-6
"	Forest	11-2 1/2
Shirley		11-5
Baxford		11-1
Theod. Parker Lexington		10-10 1/2
New Habyans, N. H.		10-9
Log at Moorilouke		11-9
Petersham		10-2
Wayland		9-5
Cabots, Brookline		9

fr C. E. Faxon

1912

1

Feb. 16. Sent my Feb *Quercus*
imbricaria *Rhodora* to

Ezra Brainerd
Annie Loring
J. F. Collins
Walter Deane
Walter Faxon
C. L. Sargent
Louise Kennedy
William Brewster
Roger Wolcott

WHEN IT RAINS ONE INCH

Very few persons—even those who are well informed on most matters—know how much an inch of rain is.

The average man or woman probably has an idea that an inch is a mere trifle, on nature's part. This is entirely wrong. In reality it is a good big rainfall—more than falls in most places in an average week.

A rainfall of one inch means literally that the amount of water descending in a particular shower would cover the surrounding territory to a depth of one inch, providing it did not run away or soak into the ground.

An inch of rain coming down on a single acre of land would fill more than six hundred barrels of forty-five gallons capacity each. This amount of water would weigh more than 110 tons, or nearly a quarter of a million pounds. [Pearson's]

2 1912

20 Mch C.E.T. & W.F. lunched here today
in pm we walked down the
Kernerway road & thro to
the corner of Hillside St &
thence home thro the Reserve
by Med Cat Notch. Saw
one Song sparrow. W.F.
has not yet seen a Blue Bird
& C.E.T. only one. Fine
but windy afternoon

1 April. after a long cold delaying sort
of a winter C.E.T. and W.F. & I
inaugurated our outdoor
walks for this summer. We
went to Lexington & walked our
Blue Bird walk of last year
by the Peacock Farm and the
Belmont Spring Golf course
to Beaver Brook & the Waverly
Oaks and home by Electric
to Harvard Sq & then to Park
St church by the new 8 minute
tunnel, new to C.E.T. & me.
The day was cold & windy, we
saw a few blue birds but nothing
else, unless I mention a tree that
puzzled C.E.T. but at last he made
it out as *Rhamnus cathartica*, a

poor old veteran hard to recognize
as a familiar friend.

3 Apr Day cold windy & occasional gust
of snow. I walked in Blue Hill
region by the Brook & Edith
cascades, but saw no moss in
fruit except three specimens of
Buxbaumia aphylla which I
have pressed as a remembrance
of old times.

8 Apr dismally cold windy day. Ther
from 32° to 38° — C.E.F. & W.F.
had planned a Purgatory trip
for today, but only C.E.F. came
by the 9:35 train. We sat by
the fire till lunch time and
at 3 o'clock started out for
a walk: by Chestnut Run to
Crossman Pines & then by Cross-
man Lane to Canton Ave & to
the white post at Dr. Homans'
house where he took car home
at 5:30 —

Mr. Rotch died yesterday morning.

4 1912

12 April with C. E. F. & W. F. to Purgatory
via Ellis station, but first visited
the *Pinus resinosa* Knowlton
discovered in an old pasture
East of the RR and highway
at the Highway bridge 1 mile
South of Ellis station. It is
a fine tree abt 35 feet high
+ no more likely to have been
planted by man than my
Mercurialis annua. We
came back by the Highway to
Everett St + then to Purgatory
by first road to right. We
lunched near but not at
the Big Spring and on going
down to it found in covered
with *Lemna* wh. my glass
showed to be *L. minor* and
found it was flowering, something
I have long but unsuccessfully
sought. So I took some home
for the Herbarium. There we
explored the little wet runs
for *Petasites* but found none.
a group of three or four *Calthas*
were in full flower. We
came by a new road said to
be built by Mr Codman for the

two ponds & at the one nearer
Everett St in a fine Hemlock
grove on the steep bank of the
pond was a new Hawk's nest.
We came thence by Durham
road to Canton seven and
a half miles in all by pedometer
& took 4.20 car by Electric Home
CE7 & W7 kept on to Boston

Kendrick Bridge

16 Apr met CE7 & W7 at Forest Hill Station.
Through Arboretum, noting
the Hepatica in flower on the
gravelly ridges & then to Centr St
& to Weld St and turned
into Church St & south in
the horsepasture fields to
rocky wet woods beyond
where many years ago were
found *Viburnum alnifolia* &
Epegea but we saw nothing
of them so much cutting and
clearing have been done.
Then back to Weld St & on to
Kendrick Bridge past the
Mt Benedict Cemetery. Had
our lunch by the roadside.

6 1912

and rested at the Bridge,
thence to the Sudham Heights
station & by train at 4.03
to Boston via West Roxbury.
very little has started
the season now seems late.
A flock of pine siskins at
the Bridge. Day very fine
& warm. Ther 73° at 3 P.M.
At three different places saw
the white bellied Swallow, the
first of this year.

23 Apr. Heavy wind & cold all day.
Pm walked thro Reservation
to Hoosic Pond & home by
Killside St. Sat down at
one warm spot. where the
sun shone & wind was absent.
For that moment the day was just.

24 April to Beaford with C.E.F. there met
W.T. at RR station & we called
on Charles Jenks, staid abt an
hour in his library & wild garden
with its *Hepatica*, *Bloodroot*,
Oxycnra, & other things in bloom.
We walked thence to Concord
by the Davis Road & when we

reaches the Electric Line Jones
 took car home & we walked
 to Concord & dined with W.F.
 at the Colonial Inn where he
 has taken a room for a few
 weeks. Then we called on
 Lulu & she was glad to meet
 my friends. Walked to the
 Fitchburg Station & took train
 at 4.12. Redometer 8 on
 Big Black Oak on Bedford Road
 sidewalk by Sleepy Hollow
 cemetery measured 18 feet
 one inch at 3 ft fr. base

29 Apr By 8.54 train to Concord with E. Farnsworth.
 W.F. met us at station & drove
 by Thoreau-Walden St. to the
 woods by Walden Pond &
 to the Thoreau Cairn: then
 by the shore eastwards round
 the pond to the Fitchburg RR.
 the pond is at a very low
 stage of water, perhaps as
 low as it ever is & we talked
 of the siphon underground
 into Concord River which
 must be working now.

8/19/12

finding one *Nola lanceolata* & one *Frontinella* I took them for souvenir specimens of the pond shore & the lake spring. Thence we went westerly towards Fairhaven Bay & came out under ledges of the hill that astonished me by their size & grandeur. Perched way up on top was a modern house, much to my disgust. We ate our lunch by the River shore too far fr. Fairhaven Bay & we ventured on several avenues leading to small private houses on the River & finally came out on the older road to Fairhaven Hill ending finally in full view & located at the Sudbury River Road, as we had no sign to guide us we got pretty well turned round in our orientation. We soon came to station in the rain, but as it held up a little we set out again to see Frank Sanborn's house

As situation not known to me.
 Mr Sanborn has been piling
 his furnace waste & coal ashes
 on his land by the edge of the
 river & his fellow citizens
 out of regard to his age &
 position have not protested
 or stopped his injury to the
 stream or his neighbors.
 I must say Mr Sanborn has
 fallen in my estimation
 from his disregard of what
 his neighbors may have to
 look at from the pretty houses
 on the hill on the other side
 of the River. 4.12 train home
 Walter Faxon turned over
 much driftwood to find a
 Crawfish of which 5 or 6
 have been found in Walden.
 but he had no success today.
 White Ash tree on Sudbury Road
 11 feet 2 inches in circumference
 4 feet from the ground.

10/912

3 May.

Wm took me to the corner of
Canton Ave + Crossman's Lane
+ I walked thro the lane to
the house one mile + then
by the path + along Boundary
Fence of the Reservation home.

A three mile walk by pedometry.
Got a fine *Amelanchier*
Canadensis — not the big
tree form as at Lebanon, N.H.
but a smaller 8 ft tree +
with smaller flowers, but
in profuse blossom just now.
A very fine day, the wind
blows north as for so many
days lately.

Greenfield TC 11 May 1912

- Col. *Equisetum hiemale*
 Gr. *Carex laxiflora* var *patulifolia*
 Col. *" pedunculata*
 " *" pennsylvanica*
 " *" plantaginifolia*
 " *Luzula salicifolia*
 " *Streptopus roseus*
 Gr. *Betula lutea*
 " *Carpinus caroliniana*
 " *Asarum canadense*
 " *Actaea alba*
 Col. *Ranunculus abortivus*
 Gr. *Thalictrum dioicum*
 " *Dentaria diphylla*
 Col. *Chrysosplenium americanum*
 Gr. *Mibella diphylla*
 " *Amelanchier canadensis*
 Col. *Waldsteinia fragaroides*
 Gr. *Acer spicatum*
 Gr. ~~*Viola conspersa*~~
 " *" cucullata*
 Col. *" serrifolia*
 Gr. *" pubescens*
 " *" rostrata*
 " *" rotundifolia*
 Gr. *Lizia aurea*
 Gr. *Epigaea repens*
 Col. *Sambucus racemosa*
 Gr. *Antennaria plantaginifolia*

GFW

C III

G. III

G. III

C III

Williams	7	12	10
Battledore	21	10	
Kennedy	15	11	41
	43	33	51

30.

Col = Coleraine

Gr = Greenfield

Geo. G. Kennedy

Greenfield Mass

11

10 May Today to G by the 11.30 train:
a field meeting of the New England Bot
Club for Saturday. Emile
William, Mr Batchelder &
Cambridge & I had engaged rooms
at the Weldon. Fernald and
fourteen others came to the
Mansion House at 9.30 in the
evening. On arrival found
that Batchelder was out
botanizing having come on
an early morning train. I
walked about the town till
5.30 when Batchelder returned
We had supper & Emile came
at 7.45.

11th May. Carriage & driver took
us to the Vermont line 15 m
by the Green valley road in
Coleraine on the edge of Hyden,
the river being the dividing line
between the towns. It was
a typical Corn River valley
flora with for us, or at least
we found no novelties.
Three small snow banks
persisted in the shadow of
the wet roadside.

12 1912

Lunched at a sweet water
brook of which a dozen or
more in different styles of
catacaets came down the
mountain side. Came
back home by 5.30 and
as Emile had an indigestion
attack we did not go to
the dinner with the other
members at the Mansion
House.

~~Sat~~
Sunday 12 May. Emile had an
unquiet night but felt better
by 8 o'clock. Batchelder
went home at 7.40 & Emile & I
by the 1.40 train. I went to
the 7.40 to see Batchelder off
& at the Mansion House
saw Fernald & others: they
were to stay most of the
day & explore further taking
a late train home.
Today rainy & showery: yesterday
a brilliant fine day. Emile & I
arr Cambridge at 5 & Boston at
5.10 & I took 6 o'clock train
home.

14 May. with C. & F. by 8.54 train to Concord.
W. F. met us at Station & we
walked $10\frac{1}{4}$ miles to Mayland
Station via Panty Brook
which where it crosses the
highway looks like a straight
cut ditch tho' with a
large volume of flowing water
Thence by New Bridge Road
a picturesque & wild country
road & over the Bridge
with the monumental slab to
the memory of Concord men
slain by the Indians to Mayland
Station & back to Boston by
the 3.25 train.

Day very fine, meadows
full of water; saw many
owls & a pair of Solitary
Sant pipers.

14 1912 Levinton & Wallham.

20 May C.E.F. & I to Lev by the 9.51
train: met W.F. at station:
remained there half an
hour for the rain to cease
falling & then walked to
Wallham via Lincoln St.
Shade St (had our lunch
by rocky ledge by stream)
then Concord Ave & to
Lincoln St & thence to
Piercy corner & Wallham
station, W.F. to Concord
& we to Boston by the 4.37
train. 9 miles in all.

Day very fine after the
rain. Cool East wind &
atmospheric effects on
trees & pastures what
one sees only in May.

Plenty of Botany in the
woods. Buds for many days
the *Scilla pennsylvanica*
just out: one flower many
buds. Fine Acer Regundo
in yard of old mansion on
the Lincoln Road in Wallham
7 ft $2\frac{1}{2}$ in girth and 66
ft spread: many young
ones near by on the road.

side so it must be a fine place for the evening Grosbeaks in the winter. Passer the birthplace of Theodore Parker & the big pine he used to admire: now a stump protected by a wooden observation of some 15 ft high to climb for the view.

The Deer Meadows Farm now (15th. 1915) for sale: we met Mrs Viles, wife of the sole owner, a young man Professor of History at a College in Missouri. The farm has never been owned by any one of another name since the first settlement of the country, but now as Mr Viles wishes to remain in his Western college, the farm of 120 acres is offered for sale. C.E. Foxworth & I measured the large Negundo tree at the banding put on to prevent insects crawling up and it was seven feet six inches, a gain of over one inch per year from 20 May 1912 to April 15. 1915

16 1912

24 May.

Prospect Hill Waltham
+ walk to Lincoln.

Day very hot 86° in Boston
+ much thunder after 4 o'clock
with CE 7 by 8.54 to Waltham
but W 7 had not arrived
at station. We telephoned
to Colonial Hotel & learned he
had started. He came on the
10.17 train. We walked to
Hammond St leading directly to
Prospect Hill & thence by an
old path a few steps beyond
the Waltham Highlands State
in the Mass Central. We soon
came to the young birches
on the divided hill where the
Silene pennsylvanica was in
fine flower. Also in a good
hole on the left hand side of
the path *Ranunculus delphin-*
ifolius made a great show.
We went on to the Prospect
lookout view & down the
Vale of Tempe between the two
summits of the Hill. Here on
the left of the path down to
the Spring, *Scilla saxifraga* found
Lupinus albus many more

ago. We had our lunch here
 & then took one of the paths to
 the Lincoln Road, where we
 ought to have staid among
 the trees of the hill, but we
 walked in the blazing sun
 around the S. W. side of the
 Lake Brook Reservoir & took
 road to Lincoln Centre, we
 had just abt time to get
 the 4.17 train but met a
 veterinary surgeon in his
 auto & he very kindly took
 us to the station & we got
 to Boston before the rolling
 thunder brought any rain
 to us; I took carriage to
 the South station & the
 first shower of the evening
 broke over the scurrying
 crowd of people in Dewey
 Square.

18 1912

Medfield.

29 May

C.E. & W. came by the 9:35 train & I joined them for a trip to Hop Meadow Brook & Noon Hill St in Medfield. Cars leave Dedham at 15 minutes after each hour & run to Medfield in \pm 50 minutes, leaving M. at five minutes before the hour for Dedham. We walked a mile or more towards Medfield on High St before car overtook us & got out in Medfield & walked over the Bridge across the Charles & by the Wheeler camp on the river's edge to the highway again leaving the town of Melly. When we crossed the Little Bridge over the Charles, there by the road as in Oct 1909 to Noon Hill St by the big pond in the Swamp. The house by the milldam pond had been burned, but the pond & brook roadway view were as fine as ever, & indeed very beautiful in the rain & mist today. It was a warm day

with South west wind, driving
mist & light showers. We
turned onto South St on leaving
Moon Hill St and thence to
Medford and just caught the
2:55 (it was late) car for
Dedham: the others to town
& I by RR to Hyde Park at 4:14
& by Trolley to Mattapan home.

The little mill pond had
a wealth of yellow water
buttercups at the further end
up & a fine *Crataegus* in
full flower ~~beside~~ the pasture
wall on South St.

This is really as fine a walk
as we know the whole region
is so attractive.

We measured an English Elm on the
Bullard place in Dedham, close to
the sidewalk 16 feet one inch.
and an American Elm in
Medford close to the sidewalk
in the middle of the town, an old
& much injured tree but with
a noble trunk 19 feet 2 inches
at 3 ft up. a small ring of a garden
around the tree showed the family
took special interest in it.

20/9/12 Lee - Berkshire Co - Mass

4 June
Tuesday

CE & I left Boston 10 am &
arr Pittsfield 2.25. Train for
Lee 2.55 & arr 3.15.

Team to the Greenock Inn
& rooms 211, 213 with Bath
between.

Walked abt town in various
streets till rain came on,
but the day had been fine
on the train. CE showed
me the *Acer saccharum*
near var *Rugellii*. & I took
spec: var not recognized in
the new Manual. Large
Angelica by the river bank
which we did not get
near enough to make sure of.
The Kousatowic here with
full banks, just as all the
rivers & ponds en route.
Showery most of the evening.

June 5 cloudy, wind S.E. Therm 52°
 highest I saw the glass was 62°

We measured several trees, viz
 Elm 16 feet. Mountain Ash
 (European) 5 feet in circumference
 and a Sugar maple 14 feet
 & four inches. and a very
 handsome elm on hill East
 of the town, in door yard, 13 feet.
 There were many say 15
 primary branches, and the
 tree was fine healthy & vigorous.

We walked this morning
 to East Lee, by a pretty country
 road & came back by the
 river road with many Italian
 houses & the road special for
 the botanist. Found on the
 road going to East Lee, a *Sedum*
kernatum, not probably a
 wild plant, but we saw
 no other specimen and the
 one found was in wet roadside
 not very near any house.

P.M. we walked by road around
 the hill East of the town & saw
 the above measured very
 beautiful Elm, and also

plenty of *Cornus alternifolia* &
Sorbus. The day has been
 bright windy & cool. just
 the day for walking.

BERKSHIRE BALANCE ROCKS

TWO NOTABLE ONES IN COUNTY

Marble Boulder at Lanesboro—Huge
 Rock on Monument Mountain.

For many years one of the greatest natural curiosities in Berkshire county, and which in earlier and later years has been



BALANCE ROCK, HOUSATONIC.



BALANCE ROCK, LANESBORO.

visited by armies of the curious, is Balance rock, four miles north of Pittsfield and near the south line of Lanesboro. This great white marble boulder is now of a deep brown color, and is scarred and riven by the storms of centuries. It is 30 feet high, 10 wide and is so wonderfully poised on a few feet at its base as to tremble at the slightest touch. It weighs many hundreds of tons and resembles from several points of view a huge egg, a blacksmith's forge and the back of an elephant. It resembles no rock to be found on the Taconic mountain range or its foothills, near which latter it stands in sphinx-like grandeur and silence.

It is not generally known that there is another balance rock in Berkshire about of equal interest with that in Lanesboro. It is on the highest point of the Monument mountain, where it slopes toward the east, and is 700 feet above the river at the village of Housatonic. Its estimated weight is over 100 tons.

1912

Great Barrington

23

6 June

The clouds threatened but we took Electric for F. B. the approach to the village is not particularly interesting but we found in the afternoon that the Steam RR station was finely situated for view, with the stone tower of St James Episcopal Church giving a very English village look.

We went to the "Berkshire Inn" a larger Caravanary than our The Greenock & marked on the piazza for the now increasing rain to hold up. When it did a very little we explored a small emmence just beyond & on same side of street with the Inn where both Sargent & Hornard had told C E & I he would find Quercus Muhlenbergii but we failed to see it & came back to lunch at the Inn & sit in the Hall with others by the big fire. Opposite the Hotel is the wall of the Hopkins-Searle estate, now not occupied & beginning to look

neglected. We proceeded to the station close to the hotel by a sort of "Heavenly" by path reminding us of England & staid there for the 5.03 NY N.H. & H. to take us to Lee.

7 June Lenox:
The day clear & cool with summer sky & autumn breeze. Electr. to Lenox station & a branch line to the village. C.E. F. was here in 1872 & found yellow ladies slippers & other rare plants. So we walked down West St. to the bottom of the hollow & found his wet woods well protected by a wire fence. So we kept on along West St. to come back to town by taking the left hand turnings, but we missed the road opposite the Shallen House

→ so went more than a mile out of our way towards the pond called Stockbridge Bowl. Turned back → found the road at the Spruce Kedge near a house → taking it, (a fine road for a walk with beautiful views) came back to Curtis Dam at 1.20.

Had good lunch here & met Edw. S. Grew, sick & weak for several years now, as his father was before him.

Mr. Curtis showed us all over the house & his new kitchen. All built last winter.

In Stockbridge collected *Rumex acetosa* an abundant weed. Came back at 3.30 to the RR station → found several trees of *Quercus macrocarpa* on the roadside close to the junction of the Pittsfield RR Electric & the little branch line to Lenox. Took specimens & home 5.30

26 1912

Sheffield

5 June Ther 6 am 44°
" 7 am 52°
" noon 62°

measurements of Trees today.

No 1 Elm at Hotel at Sheffield
17 ft 10 in in circum at
4 ft ground.

No 2 Sugar maple on highway
12 ft

No 3 White Willow on highway
16 ft 5 inches.

No 4 Great Elm of Sheffield
at 4 ft 19 ft 3 in
at 3 " 19 ft 11 in
spread 117 feet.

this spread was practically
north & south, or almost -
as the highway runs.

The day has been wonderfully
bright & clear, a rare day even
in June: we took Electric
car at 9 o'clock & stopped

W. S. 292
Riverside
New York

over at Great Barrington to examine
 more carefully the little mound
 with Summer house on it — a
 few yards South of the Hotel —
 where C & F hoped to find the
 Quercus Muhlenbergii as did
 Sargent & Prain, but we
 had no such luck: no oak
 of any kind on the rocky little
 hill. Cars run infrequently to
 Sheffield but we arrived there
 a little after twelve —
 a beautiful picture such a
 day as this with its four
 rows of big elms and green
 grass most abundant;
 an idyllic spot, much
 & dreamlike, every body
 eating within doors their
 noon meal & we seeing
 it all in a dream. No mills
 nor factories, three stores
 (I think I saw no more) and
 three churches: we found
 the Hotel Elinhurst, its name
 more pretentious than it
 deserved and after lunch
 (75 cents) & the vegetable soup
 very good we measured the

Elm by the house & walked south
 one and a quarter miles to
 the big elm: even children
 knew where it was when we
 inquired; Ten years ago
 the semi-centennial of the
 planting of many if not
 all the trees in the street
 rows, was celebrated &
 the 'Big Elm' was the
 centre of attraction then as
 now — We found it
 showing signs of age, &
 with several dead limbs
 even of the larger sort.
 But it's a fine old tree.
 It stands on the East side of
 the road on a mound,
 perhaps somewhat artificial,
 from which the cows are
 kept by a wire fence.
 A large dairy farm with
 buildings all on the opposite
 side of the road, and five
 pastures extending to the House-
 tonic River on the East side.
 We wandered to the River
 & picked in the wet land
Selaginella apus & *Carex*

1912

29

a more beautiful day never shown
on the wide spread Sheffield
meadows.

We took the 4.49 M. express
back to Lee

Sunday
9 June

Stockbridge.

Ry Electric to Stockbridge & stop at
crossing nearest the Old Indian
Burial place & monument. a fine
old memorial of a lost race. Have I
not heard the monolith now turned
into a monument had some sacred
character with the Indians?

Then we walked to the village &
especially the village cemetery
& the Sedgwick lot, a large
ledge-enclosed area for the
members of that family. Here lie
Isley Rackemanns father & mother
and my classmate Sedgwick's
wife and Francis James Child.
A very beautiful Fringe tree in
full flower made a fitting

1912

emblem of purity in another lot.
 We walked along the chief
 street with its stately trees -
 had our dinner at one o'clock
 at the Red Lion Hotel: Then
 to the Episcopal Church
 opposite to rue La Farges
 window St Paul, a rich
 piece of color: and St.
 Gaudens' Baptismal Font
 Tablet not a very noble
 production: then to the
 Catholic Church to see the
 14 Stations of the Cross presented
 by Chas Asor Runkle, a
 series of marble colored, &
 waxen figure pieces too high
 placed to be examined but
 perhaps thus better preserved,
 and noticed the grave stone
 with its Latin inscription
 on the grave of Miss Jane Sedgwick.
 Thence to the top of Laurel Hill
 & then to car station Elctrics
 & so came home. Fine day,
 but with cool N.W. high winds.
 Botany a bit along river bank
 while waiting for car & got *Polygonatum commutatum*.

Elm on street - 14 ft. 3 in.
 Sugar maple " 10 ft. 7 in.

10 June ~~London~~ Monday, Left by 7.56
 train for Canada the first town
 south of Sheffield: here the New
 England RR crosses the N.Y. N.H. & H.
 and as we had to wait abt two
 hours we walked northwards on
 road crossing the RR and at
 end of village came to a very
 fine *Populus monilifera* which
 we measured 15ft 8 inches
 and in field of same farm on
 same side of road as tree a
 wet place in the field near
 the road found *Salix candida*
 & other *Polygonatum* of yesterday.
 We found train 55 minutes late
 so wandered a bit down the track
 but train came finally & we paid
 12 cts for our ride to Twin Lakes.
 A highway runs north & south
 between two large lakes: we
 went south first & found *Xanthoxylum* wild & a case of
Theriac north on the road & having
 a large swamp on the west side
 we kept on abt a mile to
 the kept plant, where we could
 see the stone tower erected on
 the highest hill in Connecticut.

32 1912

the mountain summit very in
Salisbury tho a large part of
the mt said to be in Canada.
on the ledge here *Pellaea*
& *Aspl. Ruta muraria* &
a *Draba*.

We came back to station
& got 3.56 for Canada & then
had two hours to wait so
we walked north on RR track
for about two miles to see a
famous Elm: it measured
~~15ft 8 1/2 inches~~ 16ft 7in spread 90 ft
and was finely situated & of
fine appearance. on the west
side RR and easily seen
fr the track.

Had supper at the Canfield
Hotel (very good 50 cents) &
took 6.37 train for Lee.

Scarlet Oak on Street Canada 8ft 5in
White Oak at Twin Lakes 13ft 9in

11 June Tuesday while we were at breakfast who should appear but Walter Faxon: he has room opposite & today we have all been to Lanesborough leaving here at 9 am for Pittsford & then Electric to Lanesborough. We went to the house of Josiah Royce where the Faxons have staid at intervals for many summers. Having engaged a dinner at 1 we went to walk: The colony of House Swallows on a large barn was a great sight. On one side of the Barn were 64 nests and on the other 39 making 103 in all. W.F. calculated that each bird nest would average at least 4 young. So with the two parents of each nest there would be 600 swallows taking flight in Aug for the South. The English Sparrows occupied perhaps 3 nests on one side of the Barn & perhaps one or two on the other. we measured a Roadside Elm, 17 feet 2 inches.

Lanesboro

after dinner we sat in the front
 yard just loafing & enjoying
 the beautiful day. we took
 Electric to Hillsdale & visited
 the Library & Nat Hist Museum.
 Here we saw the Sledge that
 Henson used in going to the
 Pole, a gift from Peary to
 Mr Zenas Crane, also ~~the~~
 the suit of clothes Henson wore
 on that Sledge journey. &
 Mr Crane presented them
 to the Berkshire Athenaeum
 & Museum.

We took 6.15 train for Lee

Anacharis in Pontossus Lake.

1912

35

12 June Wednesday: we went to Tringham on the U. S. Mail carriage — a baggage Auto, leaving the P.O. at 8 AM: we were waiting at the P.O. when the auto appeared and the young man in charge looked anxiously over his load of "Spaldings Furniture" to see where among spring beds and provision boxes he could securely seat three passengers, and we were informed — that had he known last evening of his load of passengers he could otherwise disposed of his other freight: however we climbed on: I was allowed a seat with the driver & the others arranged their legs around or on the bag & boxes & we started. About a mile out a lady & a little girl were waiting to go on with us & by moving some bags of bran they were squeezed in between the gentlemen & the lady. ~~there~~ she held the little girl on her lap till W. F. invited the child to his lap, and we proceeded & arrived all safely.

after the Tiptonham PO passing the
houses of Mr. Cleveland, Mark
Swain & Mr. Gilder. Here
we disembarked & paid our
25 each for the ride. Taking
the road off the Hotel we
walked to the Shaker settlement
(now deserted by the faithful).

At the house on the corner
on right hand side of our
road was a large & fine
Robinia pseudacacia which
we measured: at 3 ft fr
ground 11 feet $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches, the
finest acacia we had any
of us seen. We had a delightful
walk under the shady trees of
the road with views down
over the valley, reminding C&T
of the Hanger at Selborne tho
as W F suggested the woods
lacked the beech trees so
prominent on the Hanger.
Ferns of many kinds and
very rich in color.
Viola Canadensis *Asarum*
with large long peduncled flower
& *Parnassia* & when we got
down to the meadow, *Carex*

aurea in one place & Ranunculus
septentrionalis & Sax. Pennsylvanica.
Keeping the right hand road we came
out on the tree road just as it
began to rain but we hiked on
under umbrellas, after about a
mile of walking we were over-
taken by an auto with two
young men who invited us to
ride, so we were soon
landed at the hotel, and
the day has since been
dark & showery. — I have
got my plants into press &
we have been talking on
many subjects.

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13 June Thursday — W. F. Wadsworth to
explore Laurel Hill pond for
crayfish so we walked there
but found nothing encouraging
in the place we stopped at.
Perhaps later in the season
the crayfish may be there.
So we continued on & walked
around the pond & home to be.
we passed thro a beautiful
fine road and near a swamp,
& then came to an expensive
iron fence & seeing notice
that deer hunting was not
allowed, signed by George
Westinghouse, I found when
came to the next corner that
it was really Mr W's avenue
& the place where "the Club"
had luncheon on our outing
trip thro the Berkshires.
We reached home at 1.15 —
and afternoon called on
the Librarian Miss Hallman
& found there Dr. Wilcox chairman
of the board & Trustees talked
of butterfly collecting & other
other works. The day has
been fair & cold. Wind NW.
ther 52° at 8 am & 59° at 1.15

June 14 Friday. Left Lee at 9: left
 Pittsfield at 10.35 on Chicago
 Expr arr Boston 2.55 & home
 on 3.27.

In Bookstore in Pittsfield
 met Mr Lincoln, the Photographer
 of Flowers & Botanical plates.

40 1912

27 June Drove to Stony Brook Reservoir
to look for Woodwardia arifolia,
but for some unexplained
reason the brook was dry
and I could not locate
the place where I had seen
it. Brought home a Box
of various things some of
which I have pressed.
Day cool & fine.

11 July. The storm after many weeks of drought was not as severe at this part of Milton as in many other places abt Boston. But the large Pine on the bank fifty feet from our front piazza was struck by a bolt of lightning & from the top of the tree to the ground and in different places the bark was torn off in pieces & up to 3 ft long by 8 inches wide and the solid wood split in a crack half an inch wide. The tree is doomed, being more seriously injured than the pine by the cottage struck about three weeks ago, where the spiral line fr top to bottom is abt one inch wide and no splitting of the wood is shown. The noise with this one today was as the explosion of a bomb seemingly directly over my head as I sat on my sofa here in my perbarium.

principally books of reference in systematic and geographic botany. Three reading tables of generous proportions, also of steel, will stand about. The cases containing the catalogue of the books and the card-catalogues will be of steel.

Chairs for the library, and for other parts of the Herbarium, must be of wood. Otherwise they would be uncomfortable and cold. Supposing they were of steel rather than of wood, the amount of upholstery necessary to make them practicable would result in making them also combustible and inflammable. But the overwhelming proportion of steel furnishings, even if a fire should start in the library, would do away with any appreciable danger of its spreading.

The second floor of the library wing will contain another stack for books. Between the two stacks about 20,000 volumes and pamphlets will be distributed, and space afforded for many years' growth. Here, too, will be steel reading tables. On this floor will be set apart three smaller rooms: one for the curator (Professor Benjamin Lincoln Robinson), one for the librarian (Miss Mary A. Day), and a room for maps and publications. The old library was small, imperfectly lighted, by no means safe from fire, and quite inadequate for the shelving of the books of reference.

It has long been the practice of those in charge of the Herbarium to permit anyone—whether or not connected with Harvard College or with the New England Botanical Club—anyone who displays an intelligent interest in systematic botany, to examine these books of reference; and the increased facilities will now make it possible to accommodate botanists from all over the world to a greater extent than it is possible to calculate at present.

The laboratory wing of the Herbarium, on the right, will lie between the main portion of the Herbarium and the conservatories. The basement will contain coal bins and boiler room, and will be devoted to the storage of boxes and other materials for packing. The ground floor will contain, besides a coat room, two rooms to be used by those pursuing the courses of systematic botany given by Harvard College.

Upstairs will be a room about 26 by 31 feet for the collection of the New England Botanical Club. There also will be the room of Merritt Lyndon Fernald, assistant professor of botany in Harvard College and president of the New England Botanical Club. He will have charge of the club collection.

Besides there will be what is called "the bundle room," the repository of plant specimens before they are satisfactorily prepared for the organized collection. Also, here will be the instrument room, supplied with microscopes, lenses, and so forth. The entire laboratory wing is to be known as The George Robert White Laboratories of Systematic Botany.

This wing has been made possible by the donation of \$31,500 by Mr. White, for a long time a member of the visiting committee of the Herbarium. Of this sum about \$10,000 will be put into the steel furnishings. These furnishings have much to do with bringing it about that for the first time in the history of the Herbarium there are proper facilities for the storage of specimens—also for protecting them from fire, mice, bugs, and destruction of every kind. There is no other Herbarium in the world so well protected from fire as the Gray Herbarium will be. There is no other Herbarium in this country so valuable

systematic botany of Harvard College, is curator) and the New England Botanical Club are supplementary to each other.

The already described improvements when completed will render the little brick building in Garden street, Cambridge, to even a higher degree than ever before a working centre, not only for students of the New England flora, but for all botanists—both professional and amateur.

A NEW GRAY HERBARIUM

ADDITIONS AND IMPROVEMENTS NEARING COMPLETION

Will Afford More and Better Opportunities for the Study of Botany—The Many Precautions Taken to Prevent Damage by Fire—How the Building Will Look When the Work Is Done—Recent Gifts to the Institution *8 Apr 1912*

BY GEORGE NOBLE

To those interested in the study of botany—either casual or deep and painstaking—immense additional opportunities and facilities will be afforded in the course of a few months. It is expected that by June 1—perhaps sooner—the workmen who have been busily engaged in completing the improvements to the Gray Herbarium, in the Botanic Garden, Cambridge, ever since the removal of the old Asa Gray house across Garden street, about a year ago, will have gathered up their tools and gone away.

There will eventually stand on the spot a brick building of moderate height—the central portion higher than the rest—of considerable length, and practical in appearance. The central, or main portion, still awaiting reconstruction, has been in active use since 1861, and was supplemented in 1910 by the Kidder wing, a completely fire-proof structure, the gift of Nathaniel T. Kidder, Harvard, '82, and a member of the visiting committee of the Gray Herbarium.

The left-hand wing, as one faces the Herbarium, will be known as the library wing. It has been made possible by an anonymous gift of \$25,000. The basement of the library wing will consist of storerooms for the collecting apparatus and so on. There, also, will be a photographic dark room.

The ground floor will be occupied largely

from the standpoint of authentic specimens; that is to say, specimens which have been verified by comparison with the "type specimens." During his lifetime Asa Gray did much of this work of verification. Dr. Gray started the Herbarium privately in the '30s. In 1864 he presented it to Harvard College when the building now occupying the centre of the group and greatly in need of renovation was erected for its housing. The growth of the collection has been steady. There has never been a lapse in its continuous advance since its start.

As still one more safeguard against fire, there are to be steel wastebaskets scattered throughout the herbarium. The herbarium cases are of steel and almost air-tight. And the window-curtain rollers are of steel. The walls, outside, are of brick; inside, of painted brick and plaster. The floors are of painted cement. Thus, to the visitor is presented the clean, spic and span appearance of a model dairy—as fascinating a place as a well-found clipper ship.

Among the gifts received by the herbarium since the removal of the Asa Gray house are a copy of Hoola van Nooten's elaborately illustrated folio publication on the fruits and flowers of Java. This was contributed by Mrs. William G. Weld of the visiting committee.

Another gift by which great store is set is a bust (the gallery of busts in the herbarium is large) of the late Alphonse de Candolle, a distinguished Swiss botanist of Geneva. This was presented by Casimir de Candolle, a botanist, the son of Alphonse, in recognition of the long and intimate friendship between his father and Asa Gray.

Botany is closely interwoven with the traditions of this Swiss family. For some years there has been in the Gray Herbarium a bust of Auguste Pyramis de Candolle, the father of Alphonse. Today in Switzerland, likely in time to become famous as a botanist, dwells Auguste de Candolle, a son of Casimir, the recent donor of the bust of Alphonse to the herbarium.

It might be stated with accuracy that the herbarium (of which Benjamin Lincoln



THE ENLARGED GRAY HERBARIUM.



MAX L. POWELL, President.
ROBERT F. COLLAMER, Manager.

HOTEL VERMONT

LARGEST AND FINEST HOTEL IN VERMONT. 200 ROOMS, 75 WITH BATH
AMERICAN PLAN.

ALL MODERN CONVENIENCES.
LARGE SAMPLE ROOMS.

BEAUTIFUL ROOF GARDEN
OVERLOOKING LAKE CHAMPLAIN.

Burlington, Vt.



1912

Burlington Vt.

45

July 15 Monday. with Mildred & I
left Boston 11 o'clock & reached
Burlington via Rutland at 5.40.
Mildred who had come up by Boat
fr Lake George was at the
Hotel Vermont to welcome us.
Had good rooms 407 & 406
at this new Hotel. Day warm
but fine.

16 July. we three motored to Camp
Rich, Beane Point, Milton.
& had dinner at the farm
house with Edith & her
children. The cottage they
occupy is on the edge of the
lake and a fresh breeze
made sparkling ripples. The
wind changed last night &
blankets were to the front
again. Ther. fell 25 degrees.
I must mention a two acre
field of Blue Chaucery as one
of the prettiest sights I ever
saw. As we drove by at 11
o'clock each flower was
full open to the sun, &

1912

the effect was wonderful,
when we came back again
at 4 o'clock the flowers
had mostly shut up &
the morning effect was lost.
We left M.K. at camp & we
came back here at 5 PM

17 July
Wed.

I walked abt the town in Am
& to the College Library; gave
the Librarian for the Library
a book I had brought from
home, viz Lammie's Adven-
tures of an angler, a presentation
copy for the author to Danl.
Webster. It has two or
three pages devoted to the
Univer. of Vermont and its
Professor Joseph Torrey the
early Botanist -
PM had a little survey for
the street corner & drove with
M & I thro the beautiful &
shaded streets of the town.
Edith & her children - M.K. came
at 7.45, their train two hours
late so we had a late
dinner or supper.

18 July Thursday. very beautiful day.
Took the Gold Boat for Port
Kent. carriage to Ausable
Chasm Hotel (50 c each) & then
walked down path to Hotel &
a long flight of stairs to the
River below the Rainbow Falls
a fine sheet of water falling 70 ft.
Then walked slowly by the path
much of it over horizontally
laid strata. and many long
or short flights of steps to the
Boat Landing a distance of
at least two miles. a large
boat holding 20 persons, but
we had only 13 took no more
charge of two boatmen a few
burred yards where we dis-
embarked to walk around
some short rapids and
took another boat a short
distance to the end of the gorge.
a trip well worth taking &
worth taking slowly. when we
had climbed the stairs & path
up to a summer house refresh-
ment establishment a large
four seated 60 power auto.
took us to the Hotel for dinner.

The same wagon took us back to the Boat landing, 3 m., & the boat for St Albans & the north landed us at Burlington exactly on time (4.45) tho' we were told she never was on time & we might safely allow for at least an hour late.

Did not do any botanizing: noticed many young *Populus monilifera*, & took one moss a *Grimmia*: a very fine Lombardy Poplar stands alone 200 feet from the Hotel front & much *Ceanothus* lined the sandy roadside. Evening we all dined in the Roof Garden.

1912

49

19 July Friday. The shade trees of the Burleigh are in very fine, order, and just in the vigor of their age. I have not seen any very large trees: measured two that appeared larger than others. They were 10 ft 10 inches and 10 ft 8 in. From the roof garden of this Hotel the city looks nearly all trees with occasional buildings: none of our pests such as Brown-tailed or Gypsy moths or the Elm leaf beetle have attacked these trees. Am. walked with Geo Briggs to the College grounds & Library & met Prof Perkins —

PM at 2 o'clock had same auto & driver Jarvis and Edith P. A. B. & K. B. and Nellie went back to Camp Rich: the auto arrived here again at 5.45. Quite a heavy wind in PM I walked around the shopping district

20 July Saturday. Drove with Ma & to Fort Ethan Allen & saw guard mounting at 10.15 o'clock. The 10 Regt U. S. Army stationed here: a colored regiment of 1000 men: we drove around among the buildings & enclosures & I have not seen so many horses together since the review I witnessed in Constantinople in 1894. The officers are all white men: there was a spruce & manly look among the men as if discipline had done them much good. The situation is ideal, a widely extended plain on high land, healthy for the men & admirable for the exercises. We got home at 11.30 & I then walked up to the Weather Bureau station & admired the view of the mountains fr Mansfield to Camel's Hump & beyond.

PM at home reading Horace &
 at 6.05 went to station for MK
 returning fr. South Hero, but
 she did not come on that
 train so we had dinner &
 at 7.45 she came from Edith
 at Camp Rich via Vt. C. RR
 from Milton station

21 July Sunday. Raining all day - a
 quiet persistent useful rain
 after many week of dry weather
 I took a street carriage and
 went to the Unitarian Church,
 a fine old New England structure
 built in 1876. Pastor Mr
 Staples: I saw the Baptismal
 Font, a memorial of Rev L. G.
 Ware some of whose Latin
 variorum Shakespeare I have
 at home in pm

52 1912

22 July.

Tho the weather looked very stormy, we had auto & drove to the Edward Webb place at Shelburne, an estate of 3600 acres & fine drives, woods & plantations. The lake shore was very beautiful with the black sky beyond the lake: we saw nothing of the west shore only the black waters driven by a strong west wind on the rocky shores. We called at the stables & saw a few of the saddle horses & the very large riding ring. Came home at noon time hurrying away from the fast scudding rain. but it cleared in the P.M. & at 5 o'clock we all went down to the Plattsburg Boat. Emma Donohugh came on it & Millie joined her for the 1000 Islands via Montreal & Chamouque.

23 July Tuesday: we took the 10.57 train for White River Junction arr 2.15 + disembarked on the temporary platform, the Station having been burned some weeks ago. I went over to Gibbs stable & his son took us in Auto to Hanover where we engaged rooms at The Inn + then to call on Miss Thomas but did not find her so kept in auto + to Alden Hall - no one there - + via Lebanon Centre + Hanover Centre to the Inn. Evening Miss Thomas + Mr Follette of the English Dept supped with us + we were shown several of the new rooms of the Administration + other buildings.

24 July: last evening we accepted Fanny Alden's telephone invite to breakfast with her + Ida so we had auto at 8 + breakfast at 8.30 + staid till the 11.35 train. I walked down the Cemetery Road to the Creek home by highway. To Boston at 4.30 home 5.05 train.

54 1912

3 Aug.

Spent an hour this am going
back forth on Hals front
land which he sowed to
Trifolium incarnatum last
year & intends to plow
again next week: Took
various specimens, the
most notable one being
Brassica alba (L.) Boiss
which I never picked
before: found only one
specimen —

1912

Massapooy

55

Aug 12. C. E. & W. F. came on the 10.10 & I joined them for Sharon Heights. Day proved very hot 89° & showers all around, but not on us. on shore of Massapooy got Rotala for its flower, and Elatine a few other things & walked to East Sharon by East St & to Blue Hill Electrics home. got the Elatine here 20 years ago.

LYNNFIELD MAN ¹⁹¹² KILLS RATTLER

Arthur W. Bryant of Lynnfield yesterday killed the first rattlesnake seen in that section for a number of years. It had 10 rattles and measured four feet.

The reptile was discovered in a hole in a field in which Frank Newhall had a number of men working. Bryant snatched up a horse whip and lashed the snake to death.

CALL BRYANT

56 1912 Cambridge: Charles Riv. Reservoir

16 Aug. To Walter Deaner at 9.15
Henshaw & W Faxon came
along too, for the reclaimed
salt meadow at foot of
the mounds & hills by
Cambridge City Cemetery.
we found many things &
W F is observing the area
carefully & listing the
plants to see what changes
the ever constant fresh
water will now make in
the Flora of the Reservoir
& other shores of the Charles.
I pressed a good many
specimens. Home 3.27
train.

The Thunder Shower of Aug 15 was severe & close to us. A Pine tree between barn & edge of the Avenue was struck & badly shattered. The telephone wire is attached to this tree & I saw from the Hall staircase a fire ball run along the wire & disappear at the house, doing no damage except to the telephone arrester. But the tree above the point where the telephone wire was attached to it was badly shattered & will have to come down; strange we should lose three pines by lightning in 6 weeks. & it's over 20 years since a tree was struck here. Murch said to me I have worked for you 23½ years & never till this year has the lightning struck on the place. The same storm struck Chinner of Bishop Lawrence's unfurnished house & skinned a man in the cellar & another bolt hit elm tree on the Armythams new lot place.

58 1912 Denver

Aug 21 Called on Mrs Page & brought
back from her garden
Physostegia virginiana (L.) Benth
to name & press.

Aug 22 met C E F & W F at Hazelwood
Station & into the S. B. R
by the woodpile road.
first to the *Asplenium*
acrostichoides & I took a
specimen, then to a point
just beyond and to the
left of the path after passing
one right hand road we found
plenty of *Phegopteris hexa-*
anopthera, the same place
I took spec two years ago.
Thence to Muddy Pond
where I picked *Gaylussacia*
divinosa & then along a
good grassy road westerly
& 100 yards beyond a
right angle turn in the road
grows the *Castanea pumila*
on the right hand, easy to
miss: there was plenty of

good young fruit & I took two specimens: had our lunch on high ledges north of this spot. Then walked to the Reservation Parkway drive & walked to Hyde Park: explored the Woodwardia areolata place and it was all Onoclea: we parted at Hyde P. station.

Aug 24 Drove with Wm thro the Blue Hills and via the Hawk Hill road to West St and turned off West St to go to the Rock - Hemlock tree, the boundary post betw. Bramble & Juncy: it is at least half a mile from West St but we drove by a woodroad to within 100 ft of the little bridge crossing a now-almost dry brook: here was a rod square at least of Woodwardia in fine shape & I took one specimen: The Hemlock tree still flourishing on the boulder: did not stop long to explore, & came home via the road at the base of the hills & along side of Montserrat brook.

60 1912

Carlisle Lygodium

26 Aug.

with C.E. & W.F. by 10 o'clock
train to Lowell and by 11.07
train to Carlisle. Thence
South on the RR to a meadow
on Easterly side of RR:
quartered back & forth
on meadow & edge of upland
on Northerly side till W.F.
hit on the patch of *Lygodium*
palmatum covering an area
of about a rod square &
badly parched & twisted
by drought & the hot sun.
Its roots fine & small were
deep down in the woodland
debris of shrubs, grass & weeds
but I got three or four specimens.
on the northerly side of it and
less than 50 feet away is the
low stump of an enormous Oak
whi will be a landmark for
many years, & this Oak is
close to a wall & we followed
that wall out to the highway,
a short half mile & with
open pasture on either one
side of the way of or the
other to the fine red farm house
at the cross roads where

we took Acton St & then Westford St to Carlisle Centre & so on to Bedford over the bridge on Concord River. The old farm house is or was ~~the~~ known as the Boynton farm, and the best way to be sure of finding the plant would be to come from station to the Boynton farm & having passed the front of the house continue on Acton St southerly for some three hundred feet to said wall & follow the wall down to the Oak stump on the South side of the wall.

The greatest danger to this locality for the Fern is from fire, but otherwise it looks as if it might continue growing there a long time.

I got *Aster radula* and *Solidago neglecta* & the meadow is worthy more extended study.

We called a moment on C W ~~Smith~~ at Bedford & got the 4.34 train for Boston. Day quite uncomfortable hot.

62 1912

29 Aug: C & E came 9.35 & Wm drove us
to Rock Hemlock Swamp in
the Reservation and C & E
was much surprised at
the quantity of *Woodwardia*
areolata & *Aspidium Sim-*
ulatum spread before his
eyes. I took some of the
Woodwardia to send to
Prof Bower of the Glasgow
University. Wm drove home
& we walked the six miles
back to the house via the
nearly level road that
comes to Randolph Turnpike
near the fine cold spring.
Here fine *Aster Herveyi*
grew. & I took some odd
Viola fimbriatula on the
gravel bank by the roadside.
The day was cool & bright
an ideal August day for
out doors. We reached
home at 3.40 having had
our lunch by the wayside

6 Sept Took Wm & drove to the Stony Brook
 Reservation along the Park way
 till beyond Turtle pond then
 up the path I marked the other
 day & to the Chinquapin Chestnut
 to show it to William. he
 had seen the nest at the South
 but never the tree bearing them.
 Then to top of the Cliffs &
 by various walking sketches
 about the pond above &
 below it and then along
 the Park way to Readville
 & home.

Cornus arundinacea very
 plenty fine in one place.
 Also one shrub not known
 to me.

64 1912

7 Sept.

To Doxham Road by the 10.10 train on which were C.E.F. & W.F. walked first to the Woodwardia virginica place & found near by plenty Aspidium simulatum. Then cross country to the brook where we had lunch, then up the brook a bit & across country to the Woodwardia areolata runs where we found good specimens, and also in the woods Asplenium phyllitoides. Then to the Big Spring now covered with Lemna & then by path to Everett St to Ellis Station & took 3.15 for home.

8 Sept

Drove to the Pump on Parkway of S.B.R. and at 735 paces East of it on the Parkway & same side as Pump found on Rocky ledge the Cornus circinata that C.E.F. told me of yesterday. Day hot & soon home again.

10 Sept. Walter Deane came 9.35 & I met him at station & drove to Purgatory via Ellis Station. Went in by path opp the house on left, that is the road where the cock fight was to take place some years ago. visited the Big Spring & Hemlock grove & drove the two horses out by the old road leading to ~~the~~ or by the Forbes house. Thence along Deobham Road & to Elm St & thence to Summit St being forced off Elm St as they were laying large water pipes in Elm St. Home at 1 o'clock. collected hardly a thing, but WD took three or four specimens.

66. 1912

18 Sept Drove with Wm to S B R going
in by the old road almost
opposite Mr Grews Driveway
and to me a new way of
entering the Reservation. The
road ended in a gravel pit,
that is the heavy cart worn
track for teaming but our
woodland road went on & on
till we finally came out at
the car barns on the Dedham
Turnpike not far from the
Reservation Park way - Thence
back on same road & down
further almost to the Hyde
Park meadows where we came
to the Park way & went back
on it to the pond and beyond
to see the *Castanea pumila*
its fruit is abt as when I last
saw it Thence back by the road
on the West side of Parkway &
coming out at the meadows.
Took a few things, *Aster spectabilis*
growing in gravel near the first
road we were on & almost
out to the car barns. *Pinus arbutifolia*
var. melanocarpa which I have
not often found & *Woodwardia virginica*

22 Sept Sunday. Wm drove me over to the Hemlock Rock Swamp as I saw Emile Williams yesterday & he told me he found the *Barbarea rotundifolia* here with me in 1894. As I had no specimen in my Herbarium I went in search of it and on the NE side of the Snake Bridge and abt 50 feet from it I found a few specimens at the root of the bushes and in Sphagnum. This was all I saw after searching on both sides of the bridge. Also large leaved *Viola lanceolata* & *Carex folliculata* - *Doorena rotundifolia* the peduncle ~~to~~ divided or branched into two heads of seeds pods. Came back at one o'clock & put my finds in the press.

HARVARD RECEIVES

\$35,000 IN GIFTS

\$25,000 is for Graduate Work in Museum of Comparative Zoology, and \$10,000 for Gray Herbarium.

Cambridge, Oct. 17.—Harvard college has just received and acknowledged a gift of \$25,000 from George R. Agassiz, to be used for the general use and improvement of the museum of comparative zoology.

This gift is only to be used for graduate work, and will enlarge the scope of the museum appreciably.

Another gift of \$10,000 was received from an anonymous friend. This is to be used for rebuilding the central portion of the front of Gray Herbarium.

George Murch
our farmer & gardener
died suddenly at 9 am
Oct 14, 1912. He had
worked for me twenty two
years last May.

GEORGE MURCH.

George Murch, a well known resident of the Readville section of Milton, where he had long been employed as gardener on the estate of Dr. George G. Kennedy at Brush Hill road and Blue Hill avenue, died suddenly of heart disease at his home on Monday. Mr. Murch was an expert gardener and farmer. He was in his seventieth year. Mr. Murch was a native of England and was born in Bristol, April 1, 1843, son of James and Anna Murch. He leaves a widow. Funeral services were held Wednesday and the burial was at Fairview cemetery in Hyde Park.

Nov 18. Kelly moved into
Murch's house, which I
have repainted & repapered.

OCTOBER A WARM MONTH.

Sunshine Was Much Above Normal and
There Was Little Rain.

Unusually warm and pleasant weather prevailed throughout October. The mean temperature of 54.3 degrees was 4.2 degrees above the average for the month, and the highest for October since 1908. Last year it was 49.5 degrees. The highest temperature reached was 81 degrees on the 6th and the minimum for the month was 30 degrees on the 16th. There was much less rain than usual, the total fall of 1.52 inches being 2.61 inches less than the normal amount and the least in October since 1909. In October, 1911, the total was 3.01 inches. A measurable amount of rain fell on eight days and the most in one day was .63 inch on the 24th.

The total rainfall for the ten months of 1912 of 31.22 inches is 7.05 inches less than the average amount, owing to marked deficiencies in February, June, September and October. There was less than the usual relative humidity, the mean for the month of 74.1 per cent being 5.0 per cent less than normal, as compared with 78.0 per cent in October, 1911. There was less than the usual cloudiness and 18 per cent more than the average amount of sunshine. There was less than the average amount of wind and the prevailing direction was west. The maximum velocity for the month was 48 miles per hour from the northwest on the 15th.

L. A. Wells.

Blue Hill Observatory.
November 1, 1912.

1912

69

Nov 6 with CEF to Arlington to inspect Walter Faxon's new home a hired house on Bartlett Ave: then we walked up the ave a short distance + by a small pond (still with water in it tho season so dry) and into Menotomy Park or Devils Den as it used to be called, the path kept on to Wren Orchard classic grounds for Frank Bolles in the Land of the Lingering Snow: here we had our lunch + then on to Marsh St + in field a fine specimen of the Scotch pine abt 8 ft high; we looked over to the open wide & dreary fields of the Golf Club + turning back went home by same path we had come. Then after cup of Tea + cakes we got 4.15 to Boston few or no birds.

70 1913

Jan 7.

One of the Milton Fire Dept
tells me he saw a large
flock of wild geese flying
due South and high in air
this morning.
The expected cold wave
they may have heard of.

BLUE HILL 1912 WEATHER

Year Slightly Warmer and Drier Than
Normal, According to Observatory Sta-
tistics

Blue Hill Observatory weather statistics for 1912 show that the year averaged slightly warmer than normal and, like the four preceding years, was deficient in precipitation. The mean temperature of 47.2 degrees was 0.2 degree above the average as compared with 47.8 degrees in 1911. The winter was unusually cold and nearly normal temperatures during the spring and summer were followed by a very warm autumn.

January was the coldest month in twenty-four years, and the long continued cold caused the ground to become frozen to a depth of five feet in February, a hitherto unrecorded depth for frost in this vicinity. The maximum temperature of the year of 90 degrees on July 9 was the highest temperature in 64 years with the exception of two days in July, 1911, when the same temperature was experienced. The minimum temperature of the year of 11 degrees below zero on Jan. 13 was the lowest recorded since 1907.

The total precipitation of 40.40 inches was 5.58 inches less than the normal amount, thus making 1912 the fifth consecutive year to be drier than the average. In 1911 the total was 44.62 inches and in 1910 it was 34.27 inches. Marked deficiencies in precipitation occurred in February, June, September and October, June being the driest month of any name on record at Blue Hill, the total rainfall being only .33 inch. More precipitation occurred in December than in any other month, the total of 5.73 inches serving to replenish the diminished water supply.

There was little wind throughout the year, the mean hourly velocity being only slightly higher than in 1911 when it was the lowest on record. The prevailing wind direction was west. Maximum velocities of 63 miles per hour were experienced on Feb. 22 and Dec. 30. The mean relative humidity was slightly higher than usual; there was the normal amount of cloudiness and slight excess of sunshine. Snow covered the ground on 69 days and the total fall was 53 inches, which is eight inches less than the normal amount.

1913

71

Jan 14

with C & F to Arlington to call on W. F. Ther 20° in early morning and abt 30 all day long. with Indian Summer sky and haze. After a short stay in the house, we walked around the lower pond of the Mystic lake and in a little pond hole on East side of Pond & near old cutting of the Middlesex Canal found seven Song Sparrows rather moping in the tangled grass — It is one of W. F.'s old haunts for this & other song birds. The Pond was skinned over with thin ice and in the middle was one white gull and three black ducks, but not the flocks I had expected to see. We munch'd our luncheon while strolling on West side of the Pond, after examining the fish way which I remember to have seen full of herring now many years ago. At present the lowering of the stream below the Pond has lowered all

772 1913

the water & makes a rushing
current between the ponds.
We came back to the village
by the Cemetery & after hot
tea & cakes & Shakespeare
took came home on the 4.15.

Jan 27 CEF and WF came out
but spent the day in doors—
I had a severe cold &
it rained more or less all
day. We discussed the
curious weather of this
winter.

SWELLING BUDDS IN DANGER

Winter-Kill May Be the Fate of Many
Shrubs and Trees—Forsythia and Dandelions
Bloom in New Bedford 1913

[From the New Bedford Standard, Jan. 25]
Spring in January, buds swelling, early flowers blooming, and the grass growing green, are among the results of the surprising spell of warm winter weather which New Bedford has been experiencing this season. The probabilities of a severe cold snap the first of February, horticultural experts say, threaten many shrubs and trees with the danger of winter-kill.

William Keith, superintendent of the T. M. Stetson estate, told the Standard this morning that on the north side of the Thomas M. Stetson estate gate on Ash street, a forsythia has been blooming since shortly after Christmas, and was in bloom this week. He also reports that maple trees are bleeding at cuts and scars—an indication that the sap is running and a very unusual condition in January. A cold snap will raise the bark from the pith (which carries the sap) and endanger the trees with winter-kill.

"Buds of all kinds," Mr. Keith stated, "have swelled to a more or less degree. Unless the weather continues mild throughout the winter, the season will be hard on shrubs."

For twelve years Mr. Keith has kept careful records of the weather in connection with his work. He declares that taking the average of any three months of the year and comparing it with the average of any three months of the same season in other years, the difference is very slight. His records since 1903 shows the following weather conditions:

JAN. 25

1913. Clear, light wind, northwest, high temperature (at 10 o'clock) 42; low, 32.

1912. Clear, light northwest wind, high temperature, 18; low, 7.

1911. Partly cloudy, light northwest wind, high temperature, 46; low, 23.

1910. Clear, light variable winds, mostly northwest to southwest; high temperature 28; low, 13.

1909. Partly cloudy; light winds, northwest to west; high, 45; low, 32.

1908. Partly cloudy, light winds, northwest to southwest. Blizzard of 15 inches of snow on Jan. 24. High temperature 32; low, 8.

1907. Snow, light winds, southeast to northeast. High, 24; low, 3. Thermometer at 13, Jan. 21.

1906. Light snow flurries. High wind, north to northeast. High temperature, 23; low, 17.

1905. Snow, northeast gale; a blizzard in afternoon and evening. High, 28; low, 24.

1904. Clear, blowy, west wind. High, 20; low, 11.

1903. Snow, heavy fall. Light winds, northeast. High temperature, 31; low, 26.

Among the flowers that are reported in blossom are dandelions, tulips, pussy willows, pansies. Apple trees and shrub buds are swelling.

Dr. Willard G. Brunscomb picked a snowdrop in his garden this morning.

Crocuses and Snowdrops

But No Ice, Snow or Logging to Speak
of About Rutland, Vt.

[From a Rutland (Vt.) despatch in the Burlington News]

The claim in floral catalogues that certain hardy bulbs will bloom beside a snow-bank is demonstrated on the lawn of Dr. Ray E. Smith in this city, where may be seen crocuses and snowdrops, the blossoms looking as fresh as on an ordinary April morning. These bulbs usually blossom out of door at Easter time.

The continued warm weather is causing buds of all the early flowering trees to swell and for weeks "pussy" willows have been in evidence. Not once this season has the thermometer reached the zero point in Rutland and only on four occasions in December and January has the early morning temperature been below 20°.

At no time has the snow been over three inches deep in Rutland and at the present

JANUARY PHENOMENALLY MILD.

Warmest First Month of Year in 101
Years According to Blue Hill Observ-
atory.

Phenomenally mild weather prevailed throughout January, the month being the warmest of the name in the past 101 years, which is the length of weather observations in this vicinity. The mean temperature of 36.0 degrees was 10.9 degrees above normal and 3.9 degrees higher than the next warmest January, which occurred in 1906. In marked contrast, the mean temperature of January, 1912, was 17.7 degrees, the lowest for 24 years. In the month just closed, the temperature rose above freezing on all but four days and the highest reached was 60 degrees on the 6th. The lowest of the month was 8 degrees on the 9th.

There was frequent, though not heavy, precipitation throughout the month, the total being 3.21 inches, which is .91 inch less than the normal amount and .66 inch less than the total in January, 1912. An appreciable amount fell on 15 days, mostly in the form of rain, and the most in one day was 1.14 inches on the 8th. Two inches of snow fell during the month and this is the smallest snowfall in January on record at Blue Hill with the exception of 1911, when there was only one inch. The normal snowfall for the month is 16 inches and in January, 1912, there were 28 inches.

There was less than the usual relative humidity, the mean for the month being 69.9 per cent. There was 7 per cent. less than the usual amount of sunshine and somewhat more than the average cloudiness. There was more wind than customary and the prevailing direction was southwest, which is unusual in January. The maximum velocity of the month was 68 miles per hour from the south on the 3rd. This was the highest velocity in three years and was an accompaniment of the lowest barometer since November, 1904. The mean barometric pressure for the month, however, was decidedly above normal. At the end of the month there was no ice in the neighboring ponds and no frost in the ground.

L. A. Wells.

SWELLING BUDS IN DANGER

Winter-Kill May Be the Fate of Many
Shrubs and Trees—Forsythia and Dan-
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The continued warm weather is causing buds of all the early flowering trees to swell and for weeks "pussy" willows have been in evidence. Not once this season has the thermometer reached the zero point in Rutland and only on four occasions in December and January has the early morning temperature been below 20°.

At no time has the snow been over three inches deep in Rutland and at the present time there is none in the valleys and only an inch on the summit of Mt. Killington. Not a log has yet been moved out of the woods by lumbermen and no ice has been cut.

LADIES' UP-TURN
Made to
PERFECT FIT
163 BLT
Tel. 6872

the most in one day was 1.14 inches on the 8th. Two inches of snow fell during the month and this is the smallest snowfall in January on record at Blue Hill with the exception of 1911, when there was only one inch. The normal snowfall for the month is 16 inches and in January, 1912, there were 28 inches.

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J. A. Wells.

74 1913

13 Mch

Hal & I & C. E. F took the 9.51
train to Lexington. met ~~Ed~~
Walker Faxon. He showed
us the house in Lexington he
is to move into Mch 28.
It is near the old Hayes
country place on what
is called Dude Hill -
Day dreary & cold but
Blue Birds singing.
Back to Boston by one
o'clock.

1913

75

Apr. 1. To Lexington on the 9.51 Train with
C. E. F. to call on W. F. in his
new quarters 4 Upland Ave.
we found him in a very pleasant
well built house. The day
was so cold & windy we could
not be drawn from the fireside,
but sat and talked till 12.30
when we had a fine lunch of
Beefsteak, mashed Potatoes,
Sherry, Apple Pie & Tea
in honor of our host in
New Quarters. We ventured
out at 3 o'clock but only to
walk up Grandy's Hill a steep
eminence close behind the
house, a hill of 350 feet
with a small pond on top
fit. We got the 4.02 Train
home —

76 1913

Picea mariana

Apr 2

when I drove to the station today I saw the Black Spruce by the Neponset meadow lane had fallen: the westerly gales had been too much for it, and perhaps it felt the loss of a willow and an elm recently cut down, which had long protected it. I got a specimen from the top of the tree & pressed it after boiling 10 minutes in water.

The Red Spruce still keeps in place, whether one or both these trees can be wild ~~and not~~ or planted I am unable to say —

Blue Hill

77

Apr 4. NE wind & cloud all day, so we did not take the walk fr Lexington to Waverley, as planned.

PM I walked to the top of Blue & around the circle there measured distance by my Pedometer two and one half miles, following the path; & the distance from our front door & return to same point. Time One hour and 10. minutes.

MARCH MILD AND WET.

Vegetation Two Weeks More Advanced Than Usual According to Blue Hill Estimate. 1913

The weather throughout March was unusually mild and there were frequent rains. The mean temperature of 39.6 degrees was 6.1 degrees above normal and the highest in March since 1903. Last year it was 32.3 degrees. The temperature rose above freezing on all but two days and the highest reached was 69 degrees on the 25th. The lowest of the month was 4 degrees on the 8th. The total precipitation of 5.32 inches was .98 inch more than the average amount and the most in March since 1906. In March, 1912, the total was 5.26 inches. A measurable quantity of rain or snow fell on 16 days and the most in one day was 1.05 on the 27th. Two inches of snow fell during the month as compared with 11 inches in March, 1912.

The mean relative humidity of 69.6 per cent. was 2.0 per cent. less than normal, while last year the mean for the month was 68.2 per cent. There was slightly more than the usual cloudiness and 3 per cent. less than the average amount of sunshine. There was more wind than usual and the prevailing direction was west. The maximum velocity of the month was 64 miles per hour from the south on the 27th and there were gales on four other days. Thunder storms occurred on four days, the most on record for March. Ice disappeared from the neighboring ponds on the 14th, the earliest date since 1903. It is estimated that vegetation in this vicinity is two weeks more advanced than usual.

L. A. Wells.

Blue Hill Observatory.

April 6 Sunday
Walter Deane &
Wm Trelease
dined with us.

Blue Hill

77

Apr 4. N.E. wind & cloud all day, so we did not take the walk for Lexington to Waverley as planned.

P.M. I walked to the top of Blue & around the circle there measured distance by my Pedometer two and one half miles, following the path. & the distance from our front door & return to same point. Time One hour and five minutes.

lowers, who then received a competent masters of the misbehavior of his tel- don't was required secretly to tell the yearly. Three times a year each stu- He was given one suit of clothes. dinner was eaten at 10 in the morning. bread and a pot of beef at dawn. His week. His breakfast was a piece of tolerance of money was 1 shilling a tology. He lived in college. His in the most in one day was 1.50" 6228e 27th. Two inches of snow fell during the month as compared with 11 inches in March, 1912.

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L. A. Wells.

Blue Hill Observatory.

April 6 Sunday
Walter Deane &
Wm Trelease
dined with us.

22 April 1913. C.E.T. & W.F. came out on the 9.55 & we walked to the Bloodroot wall opposite Pecum St on Elm St. The place has been bought by a Mr Lewis & he has made violent changes in pasture wood & meadow. Worst of all the beautiful cold Spring was a little walled in hole with a bit of water in it instead of the handsome meadow Spring of a few years ago —

I thought of my father's quoting a Scotch proverb "Don't insult the Spring".

Really I was heart broken and the finding a few Bloodroot blossoms in the foundation stones of the old pasture wall did not keep me much.

Thus passes away one of the most beautiful meadows in New England.

We walked thro. Pecum St & took the Electric cars home to our half past one luncheon with M.K. S.K. and Rachel.

24 April 1913

with C.E.F. by the 9.51 train
to Lexington: W.F. at the station
we went first to his house & then
walked to the Paint Mill hill &
had our lunch under the big
hemlock tree: much cutting of wood
beyond the little brook caused us
to turn back & come again to
W.F.'s house by the same road
we had gone out. The day
was hazy & very warm in feeling
tho the thermometer was 76°
at 3 o'clock. Saw very few
almost no birds and were
sorry to see so much ~~chase~~ game
going on in all directions.
Home on 4.02 for Lexington.

80 1913

Boxford.

26 Apr

With Mildred by 12.10 to Bait-
Lake: found the Bloodroot
in five places. Had a cup of
tea at the Inn & Mr Gray
undertook to fetch us to the
train at 2.45 in his new
auto, but it balked going
down the hill near the house
& we jumping out hurried
hastened & ran to the Station
but were too late. The train
rolled on to Danvers where
we expected to call on Miss Page
& we after waiting till 3.50
took train for Haverhill &
reached Boston 5.40.
Sorry enough not to have
succeeded in our wish to
see dear Miss Page.

1913

81

1 May

with C. E. & W. F. to Concord by the 9.57 train. Beautiful day, walked via Nine acre corner to White Pond, hoping to find an *Amblyarchier* that C. E. found there years ago, and noted now a propos of Wiegand's visit yesterday to look over the group at the Arboretum. But so much deforestation has been done we had poor luck in finding just what C. E. & W. F. wanted, but brought back some specimens of the new *Caecis* and the new *Stolomys*. place. Also in the dry exposed hollow where the trees were pretty much cut away was *Oryzopsis pungens* of which I took specimen. There was one large caespitose tuft fit. Walked back to the village had cup of tea in the Bakery and I called on Lulu before we took the 4.20 train. Pedometer distance 8 miles.

82 1913

5 May Monday. By 9.51 train with
C. & F. to Lexington where we
were joined by Dr. Tyler
and all walked to Shaker
Glen in Woburn: going over
the ridge back of Mr. Faxon's
house & thence to the Trotting
Track where a few horses
were on the $\frac{1}{2}$ mile track.
Alongside the fence were
two splendid patches of Rhodora.
We kept on to the Glen &
had luncheon under a large
hemlock on the edge of the
rocky ravine with the brook
below us. Found Anemone
quinquefolia Wood. with 8
sepals. After going almost
to the South end of the Ravine
we came back some ways
and edging up the steep hill
reached the highway near "the
Ink house" a large & well
appointed Farm house, known
to many who visit the Glen.
Here we walked quarter of a
mile to the Lexington town line
& took Electric for Lexington.
The day was very warm.

The Boston official heat being 78° at 2 P.M. One of the sights was a beautiful Scarlet Tanager which came to a limb & sat in plain view for some minutes. and the phoebe nest with 3 eggs in it on the under side of crack in the ledge, just the way the Phoebe must have built their nest before the white man landed on these shores.

84 1913

10 May

C. E. F. & I by 8.54 train to Ayer
expecting to meet W. F. and
Mr Goodspeed the book seller
in auto at the Ayer station.
Mr G was to pilot us to
some large pines in Shirley.

C. E. F. & I waited at the station
fr. 10.20 to 11.50 & then started
to walk to the region of
Molpus brook; we were
abt a mile on our course
when the auto came after
us having been delayed by
a "tire burst" so we got
in & all proceeded abt a
mile further to a saw mill
already engaged in sawing
up the pine in the area
we were in search of.
A pleasant voiced Engineer
of the steam saw mill put
us on the track and after
crossing Molpus brook ~~by~~
near the mill we kept the
right hand road and
over five bridges, as the
engineer repeated to us
and always taking right
hand turn in a track of

about 10 to 15 minutes we were
 in the pine area, we found
 only two large trees, one nine
 (9) feet 2 inches & the other
 nearer the brook 11 feet 5 in,
 both straight & fine specimens
 of the timber pine: the 11.5
 specimen is the largest timber
 pine we have yet measured
 for the 11ft 6 in. at Rindge, N.H.
 was a Bull Pine near the
 school house corner. We
 came back to the Saw mill
 and walked the highway to
 Shirley Centre and met
 Mr Goodspeed coming back for
 us & were soon at his bungalow
 where his wife had ready for
 us a nice cup of coffee.
 C. E. F. found *Viburnum opulus*
 wild by one of the five bridges.
 Day was phenomenally raw &
 cold, North west wind & abt
 40° of the Ther. all day, but
 our brisk walk and very
 little auto rides kept us
 abt comfortable.

86 1913

Monday
7th May
12

C. E. F. came 9.35 train, Walter was detained at home because his "farmer" had come to help plant the garden. We took Electric car to Pleasant St. Canton and at Reservoir Pond C. E. F. got *Salix nigra* for the Arboretum. Then we went by a new road to the Wampapick Golf Club intending to come out at Indian Pond on Goughston Turnpike, we had lunch by the roadside, but we kept too steadily to each & every right hand turning & finally emerged near a farm house where the good woman told us we were on Pleasant St. again and abt two miles from Goughston so we came back along Pleasant St. & took Electric for home.

1913

87

14 May I went by the 9.59 train on the Fitchburg RR to Stone Brook to collect the white flowers so conspicuous in the meadow. All the flowers are double but for the foliage it appears to be *Cardamine pratensis* & Dr. Beeve (who has been here this Wednesday afternoon) tells me Austin his son had found it in the Kendall Green brook within a mile or two of the present station. Also on some rocks in the wet cow pasture near the S. B. Station was *Carex deflexa* & on the bank of the brook ~~on~~ (Waltham side) was ~~Carex~~ *Stolonifera* or something that might suggest it, as also *Salix nigra*. Left S. B. at 12.43 & to Readville by the 2.09 train —

88 1913
Sperry Brook station

20 May. with C. E. F. 9.57 train to
Lexington had an hour
with W. F. and then took car
for Waltham. at end of route
walked to Sperry Brook
via Weston St. Had our
lunch in pasture by roadside
& then in the rocky muddy
cow pasture showed C. E. F.
W. F. the *Cardamine pratensis*,
looked in vain for any of the
Carex deflexa of which I
left a dozen or more tufts in
the ledgy rock, but as the
cows invaded the place
just as we were leaving &
evidently came there for
what they could find edible,
I am convinced they have
eaten my *Carex deflexa*.
Got some *Cardamine Pennsylv.*
& on the bridge over brook
staminate *Salix nigra* &
the *Cornus* plant near.
Then we walked some
three miles to Roberts
station by the road
on the Weston side of the

brook & bringing us en route
 very near to Riverside & at
 the foot of Doublet Hill.
 We came home by the Hoelock
 for Roberts station & through
 Watertown. Day fair fine

- 21 May: Having in mind my
 yesterday's disappointment
 I went this morning to look at
 the *Carex deplexa* Rock
 at the Spring on hillside &
 in the Blue Hill Reservation.
 Four tufts only could I
 find: I left them untouched
 and if not disturbed I
 suppose they will dry up
 & disappear under the
 hot sun of some June day.
 Next year I much seek
 them again in the Stony
 Brook cow pasture before
 the cows are let out for
 their first Spring nibble —

1913

Dennis M^cCarthy.

23 May Took Dennis in limousine
 to Harvard Sq. to the Tubercular
 Hospital on Garden St. at
 the Belmont line, and agreed
 to be responsible for the
 expense for four weeks at
 ten dollars per week, and at
 the end of that time it is expected
 he can have a place in the
 State Hospital free of charge.
 Telephone Belmont 430.
 Matron Miss Simpson.
 address 799 Concord Ave.
 Belmont Branch, Boston P.D.

Geo G Crocker: 23 May 1913
 heard today from Harry Graue
 of Geo Crocker's serious illness
 beginning with convulsions at
 2 o'clock last Tuesday morning.

26 May George died at 6 P.M.

CROCKER—In Cohasset, Mass., May 26th, George
 Glover Crocker, 69 yrs. Services at his home
 in Cohasset, Thursday, May 26th, at 2.15 P. M.
 Special cars on train leaving South Station at
 12.40. Returning at 3.24, due in Boston, 4.20
 P. M.

PAGE—At Danvers, May 27th, Miss Anne L.
 Page, in the 85th year of her age. Funeral ser-
 vices at her late residence on Thursday, May
 28th, at 4.15 P. M. Train leaving North Station
 at 2.05 will be met at Salem by special electric
 for Danvers.

26 May. On 9.51 to Concord with C & F
 and W. F. joined us at Lexington.
 We walked back on the RR
 and climbed up high bank to
 reach Concord Cemetery.
 at the RR fence found a
 few bush of *Cornus stolonifera*
 & took specimens. Then by
 cart path to hill at rear
 of the Cemetery where we
 found *Phegopteris* & *Dryopteris*
 in a place W. F. has long
 known: then thro' the
 cemetery past Emerson's &
 Thoreau's graves & on to
 Sam Hears pond, in Fairyland
 a part of the woods near Malden.
 Here we sat down to our
 lunch in full sight of a
 nesting place of the Brown
 Creeper. We saw both the
 male & female go back &
 forth to the nest, no doubt
 feeding the young ones. The
 nest was projecting from the
 broken bark of an old but
 not large white oak: we
 also went after lunch by
 wood road to a pasture

1913

nest W F said had 16 eggs:
we found the place & the
setting bird flew off the
nest. it contained 11 eggs
& W F wondered what had
happened to the others.

As W F knew of another
Brown Creeper nest near
Munroe Station and as
we all agreed it would be
a fine thing to find two
Brown Creeper nest the
same day, we walked
back to Concord village
& took the ~~two~~ two o'clock
car for Lexington via Bedford
and were at Munroe Station
at 2.50. Thence by cart path
Eastwardly thro the cult.
lands of the Brock Robinson
Floral Company and in
about twenty minutes were
at the place. This time the
nest was in the loosest fork
of a rather small black oak,
it standing on a stump, root
could look in & see in the
midst of moss & one egg in
sight the others covered.

1913

93

We walked back to the R.R. Station
got 4.02 to Boston
after one of our pleasantest
walks.

31 May The record for May 14, 1912
will do for today, as we
three went over the same
road, & took the 4.17 train
to Boston. Day very fine.
I did not however "check"
the distance by my Pedometer.
I dropped it on the floor abt
a week ago & must have it
fixed before again using it.

June 2 Letter of Mr A. K. Buck from
Roabock Germany.

94 1913

3 Aug.
June

Day very brilliant with
fresh South wind.

C. & T. came out on the 9.35
train, but Walter had gone
to Bellingham today in an
auto with Dr. Tyler of Lexington.
We took electric to Pleasant
St. Canton & at Reservoir
Pond took good *Salix* ~~alba~~
the nigra in young fruit.
We walked in to the
Wampatuck Golf Club
house & an attendant took
us up the road went thro
to Shoughton Turnpike, a
statement we proved true
in about twenty minutes.
thence we walk so on the
Turnpike by the very wet
path into Indian Pond,
found no *Calla palustris*
which used to be so abundant
there & finally lunched at
Sussex Mill Brook just
at the Shoughton & Canton
boundary line; here we
rested & stalked and gazed
on the meadow. The
dwelling house has been
burned, the barn alone intact.

We walked back 3 miles to
 Pokkapog car for home at
 3.25. By the wall on
 Blue Hill we took a fine
Oenothera lamarckiana
 new to our land.

June 7

CE7 + St. Lexington 9.51 Train.
 After along series of cool
 days this began warm
 Ther 87° on Walker Fajour
 Piazza: we remained in
 doors till 12 o'clock & then
 "out for a walk": meeting
 Dr. Piper a young Lex. Doctor
 he told us of *Minimus mos-*
chagos in the ditchy brook
 opp Parker St & on the
 Concord Road. So went &
 found it, a ^{ma} crowded
 fine bunches of vigorous
 plants, with very few fls:
 an immigrant from the West.
 By reaching down the bank
 into the cool water & black
 soft mud I got three or
 four specimens, but I guess
 better may be easier had
 latter on. Then we continued
 to the lane with big pine
 on right & fine white oak
 on left in the field: here
 we sat down for lunch under
 the oak. This is a tree we
 measured some time ago
 but W. F. enclated with 6
 fine appearance this year

Lex: White Oak.

97

would put the tape on it again:
Its girth 10 feet 3 inches
" Spread 92 feet.

not the biggest size, but a
fine spread & no dead wood:
just in the prime of its years.

Then came a low grove
of them - which my ears
not only heard but interpreted
and not exactly with hasty
but with regular footsteps -
we followed round the
swamp which we had hoped
to explore, & with due haste
(later with undue haste)
we reached ~~the~~ the house as
the first drops fell - but
none too soon for a violent
tempest, with rain hail and
lightning beat upon the house
in great shape: we watched it
& on somewhat of a cession
we reached the station for the
Hock train, which was 20 m. late.
on arrival at Readville met
Prof. Emerton & Mr. Briggs a
young botanist with him:
they had walked from Hoozie
Pond, the storm having broken up
service on the Canton Electric.

98 1913.

9 June

Between 4 & 6 walked in Blue Hill Reservation by Chestnut Run Path & Crossman's Road (the old Crossman house has been torn down) & home by Canton Ave.

Never saw the Mosquitoes so many & so ravenous.
Day cloudy warm & no wind.

Medfield:

10 June

C. E. F. & W. F. came to Dedham where I joined them & we took the 10.07 car for Medfield. Rode to Dwight St in Millis & then walked back to the Moon Hill Road after a short diversion to the Canebury Road, worth doing but leading directly back to the village. So we soon got on the Moon Hill Road & had our lunch at the Mann farm by the little Mill Pond brook. One large patch of yellow buttercup in the middle of the little pond. After lunch we walked by

the farm road & path guide a
piece back to the edge of the
woods, towards Moon Hill, but
only a little way prob. towards
the path. I picked some very
fine *Leucostoe racemosa*.

Back to the Moon Hill Road
& to Medfield village by the
long straight hot high road.

The road thro the woods
was as fresh & beautiful as
ever, as fine a wood walk
as I know & the Big Pines
stand erect & fine as when
Mr Whorf first showed
them to us.

We got 3 o'clock car to
Dedham and the 4.14 train
to Boston: this train having
last year given up stopping
at Readville. I kept on to
Hyde Park where Wm met me.

24 June Lexington: C & F rd by the
 Electric fr Sullivan Square.
 W & F was waiting at home
 for us & we soon set out for
 the Swamp, passing the
 Mimulus place where the
 yellow flowers would be
 very conspicuous were there
 fewer leaves: it's a fine
 ditch plant. We went
 into the Swamp by the
 swimming tank for boys who
 can swim: a sign notifies
 the public it is ~~over~~ 11 feet
 deep: we found Aspid-
 trichum & Clintonia
 & Sparganium: had our
 lunch at foot of dry stump
 & then out by same path as
 we entered: the day was
 rapidly getting hot & clouds
 looked threatening, so we took
 the Electric back via Harvard
 Square & as it was Rachel's
 receiving day we call on them
 fortunately no other callers
 came at same moment, so
 Sinclair & Rachel served us
 Dolly & Ginger Ale.

28 June: Had auto at front door at 8.45
drove to Dedham R.R. Station
for C. & F. at 9.31. W. Taxon
did not come as he is busy
in the Lex. swamp with the
Brewster warblers there breeding.
We autoed to Medfield &
Mr & Mrs Grew (C.W.) met us
at corner Causeway St &
Electric car line. Went in
auto to wood road on
Causeway St, there left the
auto, put on Rubber Boots
and with Mr & Mrs Grew as
guides took cart road into
the swamp. Did not take
the first right hand road
but kept on to the point
where we expected to use
rubber boots at the brook,
here a good bridge had been
built & a very few steps
beyond we found the first
Rhododendron, & soon some
very large patches. But it's
an off year for flowering
and we were too early any
way. I got two specimens
in but for date location

and we counted perhaps 20 or 30 in all. So we shall have to go later. We did not go more than say 200 ft beyond the bridge & the larger part of the growth was to our left hand rather than right.

We had no difficulty in finding the bridge coming back thanks to Mr Grew's wood craft. He had not been there for several years. We all came out to the autos & after bidding the Grews good bye we took road to East Walpole & on Cony St the main road to Sharon came to Mr Jack's new house in say one mile fr East Walpole & just within Sharon line. The house is not yet finished and there is an extensive arboretum & gardens. Melons are his specialty. He sold some very fine ones last year. We reached home via Sharon & Canton at 1 o'clock for lunch & then saw Hal's Iris garden —

Black Snake Bit Veteran.
GLOUCESTER, July 25. Edward Knight, a veteran of the Civil War and one of the original mountmen, killed a large black snake at Vivian's pasture, but received a bad bite in the back of the hand.

THE PENALTY.
SHEPHERD, N. Y. Times.
Ours is a degenerate, awe-shocking, dancing, shameless, clothes, risky, outrageous shows, and perfectly atrocious and infernal fiction—and many contend that the race is heading straight for the demithest of how-wows.

NEW HEAD OF THE OBSERVATORY.

Alexander G. McAdie of San Francisco to Become Director at Blue Hill.

McAdie, at present head of the weather bureau in San Francisco, has been appointed director of the Blue Hill Observatory and meteorology by Harvard. He will come to Blue Hill in the fall. A. A. Wells, charge at the observatory, says that the death of a little ago, is to retire, one of the most noted of the country. He was in Harvard in '85, and 6 years in the government at Clark University. A few years there at the weather bureau in Washington, New York, being in a past eighteen years, extensively on meteorology. It is expected that he will work at Harvard that by the late Professor

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**OFFICE OF THE
BOARD OF SELECTMEN
MILTON, MASS.**

NOTICE TO PROPERTY OWNER.

You are hereby required on or before Dec. 1, 1913, to destroy the gypsy and brown tail moths on your property in this town.

This notification is in accordance with Chapter 381, Acts of 1905, as amended by Chapter 263, Acts of 1906, which requires cities and towns to destroy the eggs, caterpillars, pupae and nests of the gypsy and brown tail moths under heavy penalty for failure to comply with the provisions of the law.

If a property owner fails to destroy such eggs, caterpillars, pupae and nests, then the city or town is required to destroy the same, and the cost of the work, in whole or in part, according to the value of the land, is assessed upon and becomes a lien on the land. (See Section 6, Chapter 381, on reverse.)

The selectmen ask owners and tenants to co-operate with the town in its work on highways and other public grounds by doing effective work on their premises. Citizens who have cleaned their premises of the moths, but find their trees endangered by the neglect of owners of adjoining estates should make complaint to the selectmen. The infestation of a residential neighborhood by the neglect of a few will not be tolerated.

The eggs of the gypsy moth should be destroyed at once with creosote. They should never be scraped off the object on which they are laid. Careful search should be made for gypsy moth egg clusters, not only on trees but also on house walls, stone walls, fences and in rubbish heaps, etc. Trees in which cavities occur and which it is not desirable to cut should have the cavities filled and cemented. This is important. The present and future cost of combating this insect can be greatly reduced by cutting and burning worthless brush, hollow trees, etc. A few trees well cared for are more valuable to the property owner and the community than a large number of neglected trees.

The nests of the brown tail moth should be cut from the trees, carefully collected and burned in a stove or furnace.

We cannot express too strongly the necessity for continuing the energetic work against these pests, and we earnestly recommend that you entrust the care of your property to the Local Superintendent during the ensuing year. Should you prefer to take care of your own property, kindly notify the Local Superintendent to that effect. (Box 43, Milton, Mass.)

If no reply is received before December 2nd, 1913, it will be assumed that you wish the Local Superintendent to do whatever is necessary on your premises until November 1st, 1914.

Full instructions as to best methods of work against the moths may be obtained from the Local Superintendent, Nathaniel T. Kidder, Box 43, Milton, Mass., or from the State Forester, Room 1009, 6 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass.

Work done by contractors should be inspected and approved by the Local Superintendent before payment for the same is made.

HENRY H. BARNES,
MAURICE A. DUFFY,
GEORGE R. EATON,
Selectmen.

Nov. 1, 1913.

Black Snake Bit Veteran.

CLAY CENTER July 25.—Edward Knight, a veteran of the Civil War and one of the original minutemen, killed a large black snake at Vivian's pasture, but received a bad bite in the back of the hand.

THE PENALTY.

From the N. Y. Tribune. 1913
Ours is a degenerate age—shocking dances, shameless clothes, risky songs, outrageous shows, and perfectly atrocious and infernal fiction—and many contend that the race is heading straight for the

NEW HEAD OF THE OBSERVATORY.

Alexander G. McAdie of San Francisco actor at Blue Hill.

Adie, at present head of the weather bureau in San Francisco, has been appointed director of the Blue Hill Observatory and orology by Harvard University. Professor Rotch, who had been the observatory director, will come to Blue Hill in the fall. L. A. Wells, who was large at the observatory, died of the observatory Rotch's death a little ago, is to retire. He is one of the most noted men in the country. He was at Harvard in '85, and years in the government. He is now at Clark University. He was a few years there. He was at the central weather bureau in Washington, New York, San Francisco, being in San Francisco in the past eighteen years. He was extensively on meteorology. It is expected that he will work at Harvard that the late Professor

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[CHAPTER 381, ACTS OF 1905, AS AMENDED BY CHAPTER 268, ACTS OF 1906.]

AN ACT TO PROVIDE FOR SUPPRESSING THE GYPSY AND BROWN TAIL MOTHS.

SECTION 6. The mayor of every city and the selectmen of every town shall, on or before the first day of November in each year, and at such other times as he or they shall see fit, or as the state superintendent may order, cause a notice to be sent to the owner or owners, so far as can be ascertained, of every parcel of land therein which is infested with said moths; or, if such notification appears to be impracticable, then by posting such notice on said parcels of land, requiring that the eggs, caterpillars, pupae and nests of said moths shall be destroyed within a time specified in the notice.

When, in the opinion of the mayor or selectmen, the cost of destroying such eggs, caterpillars, pupae and nests on lands contiguous and held under one ownership in a city or town shall exceed one half of one per cent. of the assessed value of said lands, then a part of said premises on which said eggs, caterpillars, pupae or nests shall be destroyed may be designated in such notice, and such requirement shall not apply to the remainder of said premises. The mayor or selectmen may designate the manner in which such work shall be done, but all work done under this section shall be subject to the approval of the state superintendent.

If the owner or owners shall fail to destroy such eggs, caterpillars, pupae or nests in accordance with the requirements of the said notice, then the city or town, acting by the public officer or board of such city or town designated or appointed as aforesaid, shall, subject to the approval of the said superintendent, destroy the same, and the amount actually expended thereon, not exceeding one half of one per cent. of the assessed valuation of said lands, as heretofore specified in this section, shall be assessed upon the said lands; and such an amount in addition as shall be required shall be apportioned between the city or town and the Commonwealth in accordance with the provisions of section four of this act. The amounts to be assessed upon private estate as herein provided shall be assessed and collected, and shall be a lien on said estates, in the same manner and with the same effect as is provided in the case of assessments for street watering.

Black Snake Bit Veteran.
 CHLOFFESTER July 25.—Edward Knight, a veteran of the Civil War and one of the original minutemen, killed a large black snake at Vivian's pasture, but received a bad bite in the back of the hand.

80 BLACK BEARS KILLED IN VERMONT

BURLINGTON, Vt., Aug. 7.—Eighty black bears were killed in Vermont during the fiscal year which closed on July 1 last, as compared with 60 for the preceding year, according to an announcement made today by State Auditor Graham. In the same time 31 bay lynx were killed, as against 120 for the previous year. Bounty was paid on 27,000 hedge hogs killed during the 12 months up to July 1.

THE PENALTY.

—From the N. Y. Tribune.

Our is a degenerate age—shocking dances, shameless clothes, risqué songs, outrageous shows, and perfectly atrocious and infernal fiction—and many contend that the race is heading straight for the demithest of low-vows.

But personally we are far less hopeful. For we have often counted the pages of history, and they prove only too pitilessly what fate has in store for us unless we revise the evil tenor of our way.

Have your fling! Go it! Be merry while ye may! But rest assured that you are preparing such a hideous, nauseating, abominable and utterly soul-destroying pestilence of Puritanism as your eyes have never seen!

NEW EXCISE LAW HITS WOMEN AT CAPITAL

WASHINGTON, July 2.—The new excise law of the District of Columbia passed by Congress last session went into effect July 1, and there was a noticeable falling off in attendance at summer gardens.

The law is somewhat of a novelty in excise regulation.

It provides that women shall not be served except in restaurants, and a woman unaccompanied cannot get any liquor refreshments, even in a restaurant.

Boys under 18 years old were not permitted to deliver papers or anything else in a place where liquor was sold. Strictly construed, the measure prevents a female or a minor even from entering a grocery store where liquor is sold.

Formerly clubs remained open all night. Now the clubs will close at 1 a.m. Under the old law the drinking places opened at 4 o'clock in the morning. Now everybody will have to go dry until 7.

Under the new law hotels and clubs cannot serve strong drinks of any kind even to their guests on Sunday.

NEW HEAD OF THE OBSERVATORY.

Alexander G. McAdie of San Francisco to Become Director at Blue Hill.

Alexander G. McAdie, at present head of the United States weather bureau in San Francisco, has been appointed director of Blue Hill Observatory and Professor of Meteorology by Harvard University, to which the observatory was bequeathed by Professor Rotch. The new director will come to Blue Hill probably in September. L. A. Wells, who has been in charge at the observatory since Professor Rotch's death a little more than a year ago, is to retire.

Mr. McAdie is one of the most noted meteorologists in the country. He was graduated from Harvard in '85, and after spending two years in the government service, went to Clark University at Worcester. After a few years there he entered the Federal weather bureau and has served in Washington, New Orleans and San Francisco, being in San Francisco the past eighteen years. He has written extensively on meteorological subjects. It is expected that he will take up the work at Harvard that was conducted by the late Professor Rotch.

1913

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8 July yesterday my sister Lulus 63^d
birthday. I visited her at
Concord, joined her in lunch
+ staid till the 3.53 train: she
told me about Emerson's
friend & protege Newcomb
whose portrait is in the 8th vol
of Emerson's Journal & who was
a distant cousin of Florence
Holland. Coming home I
saw on the RR track near
Hills Crossing a strange looking
flower. So this morning I took
the 8 o'clock train to Boston
and the 8.59 to the crossing &
the flower was *Desmodium*
Condense a fine specimen.
I came back to town on
the 9.25 with the flower &
Scirpus atrocinctus & got
the 12.30 car at Mattapan &
so home in three hours from
the time I left the house.
Day a beautiful summer
memory.

1913

Magnolia Swamp.

16 July

Wednesday. Left T by the 9.35 train to Manchester. Mr Boyle the stable keeper recommended by Mr Brew had team & boy ready to take us to Mr Young the Tree Warden. He joined us at his house on the Gloucester Road. Drove abt 3 miles to the boundary line betw M. and Gloucester & in another mile reached a cross Road where we turned towards West Gloucester & followed among the rocks & ledges for a few hundred feet. Here we left the team & followed by a path or trail (not made for teams & went in some quarter of a mile & then Mr Young branched off on either side while we waited on the path. Here I found our first specimen a young bush abt 3 ft high & too young for more than leaves. Soon Mr Young joined us not having seen any, so we

went out on the Rocky cart road
 among glacial boulders &
 Mr. Young went down again
 into the swamp in a place a
 little west of the former trail.
 In about ten minutes
 he appeared again bearing one
 magnolia flower & we joined
 him for further exploration.
 we found here five shrubs
 in flower & part flower &
 took specimens: we also
 found *Habenaria blepharophylla*
 in beautiful white blossom.
 We came out of the swamp
 into the road farther up
 the hillside of rocks: we
 walked down to the team &
 turned off at the West Glou-
 cester road, a stake road
 not sunny. we sent the team
 back & we walked by that
 hot road to the West Gloucester
 RR station, having our full
 lunch under a tree a little
 off the road. Train to B at 2.56
 & I got 4.41 to Rendville.
 The Magnolia will soon be
 exterminated in this swamp.

3 Aug. Harry & Mrs. Sprague have taken the Jeffries' house for a few weeks. I called this morning & took Harry to see. We measured the Asherdon Elm by tape just below the sticky band around the tree; & made it 13 ft 9 in around. I measured the same tree some time ago & the record is in one of these diary vols. We drove thro Col Russell's place & Harland St home. Day very warm —

5 Aug. C.E. & I to Lexington by electric & had our lunch with W.F. in his dining room at 12 o'clock. Then to walk along the Lynch Road after having seen & approved his garden. The *Scilla pennsylvanica* that I had pulled up with a well-saved taproot is doing finely; its leaves making a fine show, while we could not find one plant on the rocky hillside of Lincoln Road. We came back to the H. 17 train home

The Columbus Day tramp of the Field and Forest Club was enlivened by a number of incidents, the brilliancy of the weaker and the delightful views. A

Columbus Day A huge rattle rolled himself and rattled, and was the focusing point of half a dozen cameras. There are but few who realize the quality of the cross-country walking in the Blue Hill Reservation. Rattlesnake, which can be gained with only a few dozen yards of real road walking, is the hill that gives the most in point of view for the labor of ascending it. The landscape is large and water in fairly equal proportions and the contrasts on the opposite sides of the horizon are most marked. There is a rock slide of a hundred feet and more in vertical height that is a fair sample of the White Mountain work, while above the rambler at its foot the castles of Rattlesnake tower in real majesty. Rattle Rock is a little Chocorua, and the descent of its almost vertical side is a scramble that suggests the Sixtynine Huntingdon Ravine. Then there are the scars of Sassamon Notch, a fern garden of exceeding beauty and a riprap of prisms broken from the cliffs above. The top of Chickatawbut is now civilized; it had been sandpapered and smoothed and had up on two of its sides. It divides with Great Blue the honors of the reservation, and many are the parties that now find its summit a delightful picnicking place.

At this season of the year there are few amphitheatres more filled with color than the side of Chickatawbut, looking to the old Glover place. Here is a good lunching place, for, unlike others of the pumps in the reservation, this one never runs dry. Unless one can strike the swath out up Buck he is likely to encounter the scrub for which this hill has always been famous, but at the summit running to the west is a general clearing of the bushes that makes the tramp to the foot of Tucker a rapid and easy one, and even the roughness of the last-named hill has been much smoothed away. The southern view from Tucker remains easily the best autumn prospect in the whole range, for the country is well disposed and the trees of kinds that lend themselves to brilliant fall decorations.

The striking thing observed on Monday's walk was the number of persons who are availing themselves of this great recreation ground for the people. It is the season for chestnuts, and many of the younger companies were bent on collecting them, and indeed everywhere the brown nuts were seduced by the beauty of the brown nuts to poke about and get them. The distribution of the rambles is an interesting fact which shows that the reservation is coming to its own. Rattle Crags is so well known and so easy of access that it is rare not to find some one in possession of it or on the way thither. In the valley at its foot, children's calls were heard, and on the farther side of Chickatawbut were a dozen picturesque farms scattered about the slopes. Along Administration road half a dozen parties were sauntering, and on the top of Chickatawbut a dozen or more had preempted the minor summit for a dining-room. Braintree pass had a dozen and more wandering about, half a dozen came through from the Montpelier side of the forest, and from the administration buildings on to the path to Wild Cat Notch there were groups of saunterers every hundred yards. The notch path itself, being a thoroughfare to Montpelier, was quite filled with a procession, while all the adjacent woods sprouted chestnut hunters. The Elliot Bridge was a boulevard with at least one couple a minute, while the top of Great Blue had its customary holiday hundreds. Such use of the park system is most gratifying evidence of the fitness of the reservations for the needs of the people.

MORAL TURPIDITY

The interpretation that has been given to the immigration act in the case of Mrs. Pankhurst seems to impart to that instrument a flexibility equal to that of the Mexican constitution. The diametrically opposing comments that the action of the national authorities has called forth would indicate either that its terms were very vague and confusing, or that the law was one to be applied or suspended according to the judgment or the desires of those administering it. But the words of the act are very plain. It excludes all "persons who have been convicted of or admit having committed a felony or other crime or misdemeanor involving moral turpitude." Moreover, "no person who advocates or teaches the duty, necessity or propriety of the unlawful assaulting of any officer of the United States or of any organized government because of his official character shall be permitted to enter the United States."

It is apparently not a question of expediency but of law that is involved, yet quite as apparently law has been sacrificed to supposed expediency. The situation has seemed to turn upon the question of "moral turpitude." Mrs. Pankhurst's attorneys assured the President and the Secretary of Labor that her offences were purely political and did not involve moral turpitude and those high officials accepted their statements at their face value. Mrs. Pankhurst claims to be simply a rebel against her Government. But if a political offender cannot be guilty of moral turpitude, why is the President so uncommonly hot against Huerta and so lenient toward her? We hardly suppose that Huerta fired the shot that killed Madero; at least there is no proof of it.

One definition of arson, of accepted authority, is that "in the laws of all civilized countries arson is a crime of the deepest atrocity." Even without the definition society has long so regarded it. It stands next to murder, and was long a capital offence. In fact, we believe in some places it still remains so. If loss of life results from it, it is murder and is so treated. But it has been adjudged by our sapient administrators as involving no moral turpitude. It is an axiom of mathematics that the whole is greater than a part. We have now been given a new political variation of such an axiom, that a lesser offence can cover up and excuse within the meaning of the law a more atrocious one. In Prescott's history of Ferdinand and Isabella he speaks of one "whose political vices, at least, were imputable to mental incapacity and evil counsellors, rather than to any natural turpitude of heart." In the case of Mrs. Pankhurst even that extenuation cannot be pleaded. She is not mentally weak even if temperamentally unguided, and she is not the victim of evil counsellors, because herself the chief counsellor of the felonious band that is more or less constantly plotting and performing criminal acts.

The situation is very confusing. The decision that has been rendered confounds both the phraseology of the law and the consensus of the dictionaries, and it leaves the immigration officials no definite standard for their guidance hereafter. Is it to be used as a precedent? If so we do not see how anyone can be kept out of the country because of any views he may hold or acts committed in advancing them, unless an actual fugitive from justice. An anarchist under any other name is no less fragrant, but he evidently stands a better chance of working his propaganda.

The 515th meeting was held in the hall of the Cosmos Club, November 1, 1913, with President E. W. Nelson in the chair and about 50 members present.

I WOULD NOT LIVE ALWAY.

I would not live alway—live alway below!
O, no, I'll not linger when bidden to go;
The days of our pilgrimage granted us here,
Are enough for life's woes, full enough for
its cheer,
Would I shrink from the path which the
prophets of God,
Anceless and martyrs, so joyfully trod?
While brethren and friends are all hastening home,
Like a spirit unblest, o'er the earth would I roam?

I would not live alway—I ask not to stay,
Where storm after storm rises dark o'er the way;
Where seeking for rest, I but hover around,
Like the patriarch's bird, and no resting
is found;
Where hope, when she paints her gay bow on the air,
Leaves its brilliance to fade in the night
of despair,
And joy's greeting angel ne'er sheds a glad ray,
Save the gleam of the plumage that bears him away.

I would not live alway—thus fettered by sin;
Temptation without, and corruption within;
In a moment of strength, if I sever the chain,
Scarce the victory is mine ere I'm captive again;
E'en the rapture of pardon is mingled with fears,
And the cup of thanksgiving with penitential tears,
The festival trump calls for jubilant songs,
But my spirit her own misereur prolongs.
I would not live alway—no, welcome the tomb,
Immortality's lamp burns there bright mid the gloom;

There, too, is the pillow where Christ bowed his head;
O! soft be my slumbers on that holy bed,
And then the glad morn soon to follow that night,
When the sunrise of glory shall burst on my sight,
And the full matin song, as the sleepers arise
To shout in the morning, shall peal through the skies.

Who, would live alway? away from his God,
Away from you heaven, that blissful abode,
Where the rivers of pleasure flow o'er the bright plains,
And the noontide of glory eternally reigns;
Where the saints of all ages in harmony meet,
Their Savior and brethren transported to greet.

While the anthems of rapture unceasingly roll,
And the smile of the Lord is the feast of the soul!
That heavenly music! what is it I hear?
The notes of the harpers ring sweet on mine ear!
And see, soft unfolding those portals of gold!

The King all arrayed in his beauty behold!
O! give me, O! give me the wings of a dove!
Let me hasten my flight to those mansions above.

Aye, 'tis now that my soul on swift pinions would soar,
And in ecstasy bid earth adieu evermore.

—William Augustus Muhlenberg.

The Columbus Day tramp of the Field and Forest Club was enlivened by a number of incidents, the brilliancy of the weather and the delightful views.

A huge rattler coiled himself and rattled, and was the focusing point of half a dozen cameras. There were a few who realize the quality of the cross-country walking in the Blue Hill Reservation. Rattlesnake, which can be gained with only a few dozen yards of real road walking, is the hill that gives the most in point of view for the labor of ascending it. The landscape is land and water in fairly equal proportions and the contrasts on the opposite sides of the horizon are most marked. There is a rock slide of a hundred feet and more in vertical height that is a fair sample of the White Mountain work, while above the rambler at its foot the castles of Rattlesnake tower in real majesty. Rattle Rock is a little Chocorua, and the descent of its almost vertical side is a scramble that suggests the Six Huanda Six Huntington Ravine. Then there are the seams of Sassamon North, a fern garden of exceeding beauty and a riprap of prisms broken from the cliffs above. The top of Chickatawbut is now civilized; it has been sandpapered and smooth paths lead up on two of its sides. It divides with Great Blue the honors of the reservation, and many are the parties that now find its summit a delightful picnicking place.

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as beautiful and never has
beautifying gowns of every
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accessories for opera and th
other ways—among them th
of purple tango and a lile
of Breogated Ribbons—Of
pink or blue and cerise
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DECORATIVE

The 515th meeting was held in the hall of the Cosmos Club, November 1, 1913, with President E. W. Nelson in the chair and about 50 members present.

Under the heading "Brief Notes and Exhibition of Specimens," C. Dwight Marsh related an observation in Montana of a noise made by a bull snake (*Pituophis sayi*) which was in close imitation of that made by a rattlesnake. The sounds were made by the respiratory organs and were observed by a number of persons.

When the Chinese go back to China as they are able. and expect to go back to China as soon as they are able. they usually give up all kinds of work and live on what they have saved. When the Chinese go back to China as they are able. and expect to go back to China as soon as they are able. they usually give up all kinds of work and live on what they have saved. When the Chinese go back to China as they are able. and expect to go back to China as soon as they are able. they usually give up all kinds of work and live on what they have saved.

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Let me hasten my flight to those mansions above. Aye, 'tis now that my soul on swift pinions would soar. And in ecstasies bid earth adieu evermore. —William Augustus Muhlenberg.

ARNOLD ARBORETUM, HARVARD UNIVERSITY.
JAMAICA PLAIN,
MASS.

22 Oct 1913

This is the passage I spoke of.

"The trucks and sledges used for the heavier wood are returned to the top of the hill by the aid of cattle and with regard to these a curious and interesting point was mentioned. The cattle used for this purpose are all hermaphrodites. These animals, to the extent of probably not more than one per cent., are born regularly in the Brumig district and are reserved as far as possible for forest work. From 750 to 800 francs is the price of such an animal, whilst a normal animal of either sex, or a bullock, can be procured for 600 francs."

Kew Bull. Miscell. Information
1913. No. 7. p. 274.

NATURAL HISTORY EXCURSIONS.

Series of Nine Trips Arranged Beginning Next Saturday Afternoon

1913

The Natural History committee of the Education Society has prepared a provisional program providing a Saturday afternoon trip once a month from now until July. The series will include topics in Geology, Botany and Zoology. In order that more citizens may take advantage of these trips, to which all are welcome, the committee desires to announce the first three of the nine trips at the present time.

November 8—Trilobite Quarry, Braintree, Mass. Leader, Dr. Harris Kennedy. The aim of this trip is to explain something of the place of this slate formation in the geological series, and to call attention to the historic significance of this ancient rock and its fauna, as well as its relation to the Quincy granites.

November 15—Nantasket Beach. Leader, Mr. W. L. W. Field. Object, to view the sea at its geological work and study land forms. Of this shore Professor Penck, late of Vienna and now of Berlin, remarked that we who live near Boston have little or no appreciation of this area, which is a rare lesson in topography.

December 6—The Gray Herbarium and the Herbarium of the New England Botanical Club, Cambridge. Leader, Professor Merritt L. Fernald of the Botanical Department. Professor Fernald has agreed to show the party not only the treasures of these great botan-

H. BAKER

First-Class

Ladies' and Gent's Tailor

SUITS MADE TO ORDER

FUR COATS REMODELLED

Also Cleaning, Dyeing, Pressing and Repairing

AT REASONABLE PRICES

WORK CALLED FOR & DELIVERED

27 ADAMS STREET - MILTON

ical collections but to give them an informal talk on his special line—geographical distribution of plants and their dependence upon the geological strata.

Time and place of meeting for these trips will be announced the Saturday before and the Saturday of the trip in the Milton Record. In general it should be borne in mind that the party meet not earlier than 2 P. M.

Harris Kennedy, Chairman.

A good-sized buck deer created excitement in the Lower Mills and in Milton about noon Tuesday. He first appeared in Ashmont in a school yard where he frightened the children. Then he was seen in the Unitarian church yard at the Lower Mills. He ran down River street, crossed the Central-avenue bridge and went up School street, apparently making for the Blue Hills.

FAMILIAR FALL FLOWERS.

(Pittsburg Post.)

Now cleopendron grows apace where there are open fields;

The solidago memorialis offers wondrous yields.

Now Indicum compositae is in full bloom, it seems,

And in the parks callistephus chinensis proudly gleams.

The phacelus multiflorus makes the meadows gay;

The gorgeous gentiana tribe grows tall and has its day.

The anemone is affame along the garden wall;

And all these nice plants, as you know, are heralds of the Fall.

1913

~~Oct~~

Nov 5

with C

then

10.30

Paint

line.

1 o'clock

Tree Sparrow and Fox Sparrow

first of the season;

rather

late as their usual time

is Oct 24-26.

Home 4.17

train

ton in Electric.

Backed from

to the

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1913

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with C. & F. to Lexington in Electric.
Then with W. F. walked from
10.30 to 1 o'clock to the
Paint Mine near the Burlington
line. Back to lunch at
1 o'clock with W. F. Saw
Tree Sparrow and Fox Sparrow
first of the season; rather
late as their usual time
is Oct 24-26. Home 4.17
train

1913

113

21 Nov. In auto with Mad to
North Weymouth Cemetery to
look at the White Tomb
where Mr Hardwick was
buried: his family propose
to place a marble door
at the Tomb, instead of the
temporary wooden one & the
door to bear a record of
the bodies interred. Came
back via Weymouth and
measured the Elm tree by
the brook & near the road at
the old James White House:
It was 12 ft 5 in in circumference
3 ft 6 in fr the ground: just
two inches or so above the
band of Tarred Paper. The
Brook and old ^{Car} yard
were the same as 50 yrs ago.
Came home via Pleasant St
Milton & Hillside St around
Blue Hill. Measured an Elm
on Pleasant St near Gun Hill
St: a fine shaped tree, 10 ft
and two (2) inches around.

OF INTEREST TO BIRD LOVERS.

To the Editor of the Milton Record:

The Brush Hill Bird club has under taken an educational campaign to inter est the people of Milton in our bird life. In brief, we have already accomplished the following: The set of three Audu bon charts a copy of Trafton's book on Methods of Attracting Birds, and the poster issued by the Fish and Game Protective Association, giving the Feder al Migratory Bird Laws and the State Game Laws, have been furnished to each public school in the Township. The same outfit has been placed in the main library, the four branch read ing rooms, as well as in the Brush Hill school. The charts and poster have been presented to the trustees of Cum ington Park to be hung in the entry of the Gymnasium Building, as the Brush Hill Bird club had suggested the possibility of using the Cumingham Park Convalescent Home area as a bird sanctuary. This suggestion has been met most cordially by the man ager of Cumingham Park, and plans are underway to have nesting boxes and a feeding tray near the caretaker's house.

On January 19, under the auspices of the club, an exhibition will open at the Town Library Art Room, where speci mens of berry-bearing shrubs and trees, as well as those retaining their seeds in winter, are to be exhibited. All of these have been collected during the month of December. This collection is carefully named, so that any one being attracted by a special kind of berry may order the plant. The club would suggest the planting of some ber ry-bearing shrub for the birds of our Township on Arbor Day in addition to the tree planting, which is becoming more and more the pleasure and duty of our citizens. Some 25 samples of grains will be exhibited. The difference between Japanese and French millet seed will be quite evident by the speci mens shown. Ant eggs, collected by the peasants of Germany, find their way to our shores in commerce, and cannot but awaken interest. Dried Elder ber ries, prickly ash berries, and sumac ber ries will be shown. This collection of berry-bearing shrubs and trees should interest not only bird lovers but botan ists as well. The variety and colors of the berries will be a revelation to the majority of persons visiting this ex hibit. Over 100 will be shown. There are no pressed specimens, the twigs and fruit are in their natural condition.

In addition to all this, samples of nesting boxes, manufactured by various makers in the country, bird baths and feeding trays will be shown, as well as a selected list of good books on bird life, and copies of the books themselves will be shown.

Another field which it is hoped will be covered by this exhibit is the barks of trees and other objects containing the larvae of insects or egg clusters which birds feed on during the winter months. This is of great economic importance and shows conclusively the importance of our feathered neighbors to the agricultural life of man.

Under the auspices of the Brush Hill Bird club, on January 27 at 4 o'clock, at the Vose Schoolhouse Assembly room, the State Ornithologist, Mr. Edward H. Forbush, will lecture to the school children and their parents and friends on bird life and methods of making nesting boxes and feeding trays, which the children can make at home. The lecture will be illustrated by stereopticon slides and will be not only instructive but full of interest. It is free to all.

In connection with this general edu cational campaign the Milton Woman's Club has scheduled a meeting for February 2, at which Mr. Winthrop Packard will deliver a lecture on bird life.

It is hoped that the parents of the school children will make a special effort to avail themselves of this lecture by Mr. Forbush on Jan. 27, and the lecture by Mr. Packard on Feb. 2, as the one will supplement the other in a most helpful way. It is hoped that nobody in town will miss seeing the exhibition, which is to run from January 19 to February 17. Make a note to go to this exhibition early, as in a heated room the berries are sure to wither some and the beauty of them will be greatest during the first week or ten days of the show.

Brush Hill Bird Club,

By Harris Kennedy,

General Manager.

To the Editor of the Milton Record:

A good deal has been said and written first and last about telling the age of a tree by the rings or layers of growth. It recently became necessary to cut down a very large elm on Brush Hill Road, about opposite Metropolitan avenue. It would be interesting to know, were it possible to find out, what causes the death of a tree like this, which a very few years ago appeared to be in very good condition. Of course elm leaf beetles have something to do with it, but that alone would seem scarcely to be sufficient to kill it. It would seem as if perhaps the building up of the road at this place may come into it also.

The object of this letter was not the discussion of reasons for trees dying, but whether it is possible to tell the age by the layer of growth. In this tree the layers could be counted readily up to about ninety, beyond that they became rather confused; but allowing a certain amount for estimate, it would seem that the tree was only one hundred and ten years old. The main object of writing about it is to find out if anyone in Mil ton has authentic information as to when the tree was planted. The writer would have estimated the age as con siderably greater than the rings seemed to show.

Nathaniel T. Kidder.

WILL VISIT HERBARIUMS.

Third Outing of Education Society
Natural History Committee Called For
December 6.

The Natural History Committee of the Education society will conduct its third outing for this season on Dec. 6. Gray Herbarium and the Herbarium of the New England Botanical Club at Cam bridge will be visited and Prof. Merritt L. Fernald of the Botanical Department of Harvard University will act as leader.

Prof. Fernald has agreed to show the party not only the treasures of these two great botanical collections, but to give them an informal talk on his special line of geographical distribution of plants and their dependence upon the geological strata.

The party should meet at Harvard Square Subway station at 2.15, from which place Huron avenue car is taken to Bond street and the walk to the Gray Herbarium made. Dr. Kennedy will be at the Harvard Square station at 2.15 sharp to conduct the party to the Herbarium.

1914

115

Feb 5 Fine day Ther 35° . walked down the Kemmerway Road & across to Hillside St & then to Hoosie Pond, after calling at Mason Hamlin's house (he not at home) then by old path to the Reservation Road home: just as I came down the path by the Clayton house met the flock of Pine Grosbeaks that have been about here several weeks. One fine male bird flew down to the ground not over six feet from me & waited while I studied him with my little opera glasses. There must have been as many as fifteen, as I counted eleven feeding on the Acer platanoides buds & fruit from the two large trees on Roger Wolcotts land opp the Clayton Barn. Its a long time since I have had a walk worth recording.

1914

117

April 28. 10 am what odds if the
ther is rapidly falling, 35° now
the rain & wind are beating on
the North East side of the house,
we have lived our day yesterday
and have summer memo-
rals only as we listen to the
wind: for yesterday was the
finest summer day ever seen
in March.

I met C.E. & at Park St Church
at 10.05 the car being delayed
fifteen minutes by a blockade
on Baylston St so when we
reached Lexington P.O. no Walter
Taxon could be found, so
we walked up to his house
& found he had gone out, not
to return till summer time,
so we hoped he had taken
the Peacock Farm Bird walk,
which had been originally
planned for today. So we
followed after by the Maltham
Holley road & leaving it for
the left hand turn we soon
reached the East Lexington
village & took Pleasant St
on our road to Waverly.

Boston Temperature 74°

we lunched near the Little Pond
close by the Peacock Farm &
then by the Grey Linds &
Beaver Brook Falls & Park
to the Waverly Station where
we took Ellet to Boston

Birds

English sparrows only 2

Long Sparrow 6 or 7.

Blue Birds 4

Robins 0

Shore Lark (Golf Links) 2

one of these we examined pretty
near at hand with our glasses

Crows 2

We did not find Mr. Walter Faxon.
The day was most remarkable
for summer air and
warming sun. Did not
put on our rubber shoes,
but if we had had to take
Concord Ave it looked as
if Rubber Boots would be
acceptable.

I called on Mrs. Walker (Annie McDonald's
sister) at the Peacock farm.



▲ VIEW ALONG VERMONT'S MOST PICTURESQUE HIGHWAY.

WHERE
VERMONT
COMES IN



A VERMONT INSPIRATION

IF you are a stranger and unacquainted with Vermont and its hospitable people, and would learn of its delights and charms as an Ideal Vacation State—

IF you are a resident of Vermont and are living in tune with the spirit of a "Greater Vermont"—

Then Read on the opposite page the inspiration which has come to a Vermonter, and share with him the joy of abiding in a land "Where health is man's best riches."

The "Call of Vermont" is a booklet issued by the Passenger Department of the Rutland R. R., containing maps and valuable data descriptive of Vermont, and will be mailed to any address on application to

F. T. GRANT,

General Passenger Agent,
Rutland, Vt.

WHERE VERMONT COMES IN.

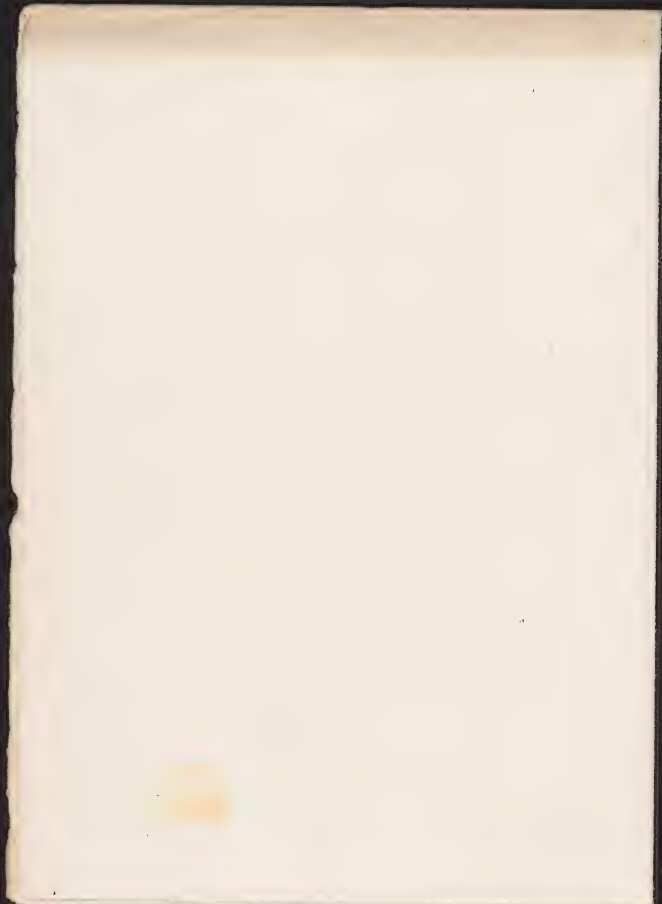
Up where the north winds blow just a little
keener,
Up where the grasses grow just a little greener,
Up where the mountain peaks rise a little
higher,
Up where the human kind draws a little
nigher,
That's where Vermont comes in.

Up where the snows of winter last a little
longer,
Up where the heart beats just a little stronger,
Up where the hand clasp is just a little
warmer,
That's where Vermont comes in.

Up where the lonesome pine its nightly
requiem sighs,
Up where the unpolluted waters take their rise,
Up where the sons of toil have fought for
freedom's sod,
Up where all nature's mood is a little nearer
God,
That's where Vermont comes in.

Wherever manhood fights for honor,
And where woman shrinks at sin,
Where health is man's best riches,
That's where Vermont comes in.

—Hon. Charles H. Darling.



1914

119

Mch 31.

with C. & F. to Lexington, to
 Walter Faxon's house & walked
 thence towards Burlington &
 by the old Red School Ho side,
 & found it stripped bare of
 trees, on a cypress moth:
 then to the Henslow Sparrow
 meadow now full of water
 & drank of the spring at the
 foot of the gravel bank &
 in the meadow, & thence by
 the Rhodora place & so on
 to the Paint Mine where we
 had our dinner in the warm
 sun & so home by 3 o'clock
 for a cup of Tea & got 404
 frame for Boston.

Day very fine, the sun
 as warm as Friday last.
 Saw Blue Birds, Song Sparrows
 Hairy Woodpecker his new made
 hole in a dead stump, Fox Sparrow
 large flock say 300 Crow Blackbirds
 Fox Sparrows. W. F. the many
 dead trees standing after the
 cypress moth ravages tends to
 make Hairy Woodpecker more
 plenty by offering them nesting
 places. we also saw 3 or 4 Robins

120 1914

and a large hawk rose 50 ft away
got into some woods without
giving us his name.

6 April with Hal to Lexington & with
CET & W7 walked to Concord
by the old Concord Turnpike
& called on Mrs Dr Loring &
the French lady who is
spending the summer with her.
The house is an old one,
the Leonard Hoare house,
& I suppose named for the
President of Harvard in the
17 century. The day was fine
the wind cold. Saw a telegraph
pole all covered with barnacles;
it must have been used as
driven pile in ocean water.
At Concord Hal called on
his Aunt Lu while she & her daughters
I had a cup of tea at the
Urquhart Tea house & home
3.40 train vid Bedford.

Apr 10 O E F + I to Concord arriving
 at 10.10. At 11 we went
 out doors + walked via
 Flood St to Bedford, a wild
 unfrequented street. It
 crosses the little Shawshim
 River where the high flood
 water made a beautiful
 stream. We lunched by
 the roadside abt 1 1/2 miles
 from Bedford + not far from
 the three corners where is a
 fine *Abies alba*. at Bedford
 we called on Charley Jenkins
 who looked very well + we
 examined some of the books of
 his beautiful library of 5000
 vols. Home by the 3.50
 train for Bedford.

122 1914

Apr 13

A cold wind all day. Then
below 40°. I met C. E. F.
RWF at Hazlewood & we
went into the Reservation & to
the *Fraxinus nigra* place
where C. E. F. got some cuttings
for Mr Dawson at the
Akrochum. Then we drove
us back to the Kernerway
place, where we went
down the meadow road at
foot of their cowpasture
& found many of the trees
& cut several cuttings.
Came back here to a one
o'clock lunch & talked
Books, authors, & the
Harvard Seal till they
went home on the 4.10
Electric —

Apr 17. Bright sun & cool wind. To Lexington
 with C-27 by trolley via Harvard
 Square. To W.F. his house &
 after watching for half an hour
 the pair of Blue Birds nesting
 in his olive jar started for our
 walk on the old Concord Road
 past Wood St & to an old
 house beyond the roadside
 ledge where inscription states
 the British forces rallied a bit.
 By invitation of an old man
 (an Ulster man) we entered
 the house 236 years old acc.
 to the Lexington Tax Bills &
 which is as low studded an
 old house as any I have seen
 thence by the line post into
 Lincoln & soon turned off to
 the right hand & had our lunch
 by the ruined cellar of old house;
 we have been here before, &
 had in those days fine woodland
 back by "Standing Lake" & on to
 Woodstreet, but now all the
 many acres are one desolate
 ruin of red dead wood, the
 ravages of the gypsy & brown tail
~~and~~ moths: it is depressing

to look & will be highly dangerous
in case of fire. We came
out on Wood St & so home by
3.15. Then a good cup
of tea at W F's house & to
the train at 4.04.

W. F. thinks these are the
same blue birds as nested
in the jar at his old house
a very brilliant male and
an unusually red-colored female.
They having found again the
same old jar nesting again
tho' it is in a new location.

MISCELLANEOUS.

During the prolonged cold of the past winter there was occasion to note the extraordinary persistence in Europe of the wolf. In France much stock was destroyed; in Italy wolves from the mountains came down as far as Mt Soracte, within sight of Rome. It is not surprising, therefore, that they should now be reported again in Maine, where for some years no trace of them had been seen. According to reports received by the state commission of inland fisheries and game, they have been doing considerable damage in Piscataqua county, and specially in township 7, range 10. (The wolf is more difficult than most wild beasts to exterminate, because it is both bold and sly, not very formidable except in a pack, and able to survive when most carnivora would perish. Wherever there is wild country in which a few are left they are likely to multiply when given an opportunity, and there are not a few places in the United States where they are not entirely extinct. *See page 114*)

There is very sound reason for the pro-

WAKEFIELD MAN KILLS

A FIVE-FOOT RATTLER

Antonio Nuoci of Hart street, Wakefield, killed a five-foot rattlesnake yesterday afternoon in the woods off Nahant street. Wakefield, after a desperate battle. The snake was coiled and ready to spring when Nuoci saw it. He jumped to one side and got hold of a stout limb, barely dodging the spring of the snake. The snake returned to the attack, and for several minutes Nuoci had an exciting battle, finally breaking the snake's back and ending the fight.

April 20, 1914

1914

Ipswich

125

22 April: with C E F & W F by 8.35 train
to Ipswich. To the Cemetery to
note the old monuments.
The Appleton stone with fine
carving of the Pine Apple on
the Heraldic coat: not as on
the Appleton Book plate of
three ordinary apples round
small apples. Could not
find any Talboustall Coat of
Arms, tho we all felt sure
such a tomb exists -
Then over the hill (Cemetery
Hill) with fine views of lime
& other hills. Came upon the
small tomb devoted to poor
Poles & Greeks, millhands who
have died: here we studied
& often read the pathetic
lines of an man or woman
dead in a foreign clime: and
our study of the modern Greek
was interesting & often fruitful
in successful efforts to read.
Then after half a mile walk
had our lunch in a spot open
to the sunshine but protected from
the very disagreeable winds: home
by the 3.43 train.

Wm at home with the Grip.
 G G K says to Sullivan
 How's William this morning?
 He is n't too good, he's
 just about the same
 May 1. 1914

It is said that T. R. has Job's trouble and finds it impossible to stand up, on account of his attack of boils. If this indicates that he is likely to run for office, instead of standing still, it is time to worry.

7th May 1914. with C. E. & L. to Lexington:
 the swallow had come to
 W F's cottage so he & we were
 happy. We walked
 towards Maltham: Lunched
 beside big ledge in field
 near road looking towards
 the Maltham 'woods', a very
 wild region so near Boston
 on this road all the Spring
 flowers were now in
 blossom & we were all
 well pleased, back to the
 house & then 4.3 to Boston

IN DEFENSE OF THE DEAD.

It is to the residents who have come to Milton since his death that I wish to answer the charge made against my father over twenty-one years after his death. In answering the charge I will

cellaneous

Many Pictures Are Included in the Display

The pictures include a very large collection of the birds mentioned in Shakespeare's plays, also of the flowers, with the illustrations referring to the flowers. There are numerous photographs of various scenes of the poet and also photographs of his contemporaries and of buildings and monuments at Stratford and elsewhere in the Shakespearean country.

Special Musical P
Appropriate S
Are Announc
Concerts
Schools.

8th May 1914.

Spent the afternoon with C E F
SW F at the Gray
Herbarium to see the
new parts of the Buildings
+ also the Tablet on
the Library wall.

1914 Meads Pond & Big Elm
Stump in Newton

129

15 May. A beautiful summer day:
To Lex. with C. E. F. found
walter Faxon mourning that
the male blue bird had downed
the Swallow from his little
home & the blue birds will
probably raise another brood
there. We took Trolley for
Waltham & Newton to see the
big elm at Boughtons Corner
in Newton. This is a large
tree cut off abt 15 feet up,
and instead of the tree being
~~seen~~ wholly cut down & dug up,
the provision store was built
half way round it and a
front door to the house plainly
built to be used only after
the removal of the tree.
At 3 feet from the ground it
measured 17 feet girth and
at 5 feet, the smallest girth
we could find for the tree
was 16 ft 6 inches. The tree was
cut off at the branching abt
4 years ago & is fast decaying.

I find no reference to this tree
in Brooks Typical Elms of Mass.

Thence by trolley back to
Waltham & walked by the
road to base of Prospect
Hill & thence up the Val of
Tempe to the Spring & had
our lunch & by paths &
roadways to deserted house
with many birds about,
Brown Thrasher, Veery,
King Bird, and flowers
of the region. *Ranunculus*
fascicularis, fine Saxifrage
& *Aquilegia*. - Thence across
Lincoln St by a woodroad,
a beautiful woodroad & to
the pine grove with view of
Meads Pond & so by to the
corner of Lexington St & Trabello
Avenue for cars back to
Lexington & got 4.03 train
home -

1914

131

20 May with C.E.F. to Lexington: Day very warm still and smoky. Left my overcoat at W.F.'s & we walked by the old Mill side in Burlington: had our lunch at the Kenslow Sparrow meadows cold spring & learned the name of the farm - The Davies Farm close to the Lowell Turnpike. Came back by the Paint Mine road or path & in the Swamp found a fine Black Spruce some 30 ft high & lots of Rhodora in flower of which I

Incides in Scyllam capiens vitare Charybdim
Gualtier (?)

→ it came
- tho I had
x' but a big
after a cup
would see
3 train.

15 May 1914

Brunet, vol V p 494
sub *Epiris*

1914

131

20 May with C.E.F. to Lexington: Day very warm still and smoky. Left my overcoat at W.F.'s & we walked by the old Mill side in Burlington: had our lunch at the Kenilow Sparrows meadows cold spring & learned the name of the farm - The Davies Farm close to the Lowell Turnpike. Came back by the Paint Mine road or path & in the Swamp found a fine Black Spruce some 30 ft high & lots of Rhodora in fine flower of which I took a bunch & in came pretty safely home, tho I had no botanic box, but a big paper bag. After a cup of tea at Walter's house we home by the 4.03 train.

1914
June 2

To Lexington from the Silene
Pennsylvanica in full flower
on the Concord Road & the
plant W. F. set out by his
blue bird post growing well.

June 4 To White River (Jonestown) Tavern
5 Am pair horses to Alden farm
5 & 6 Pm to Hanover to call on
the Follets and see the baby.
Day bright windy & cold.
G. L. M. I. I.

6 Horn
auto Painted Cup
Miss Capeland
Brookside Farm
On south side of
the road nearly
opposite
Sunny Side Farm
10 to 20 rods from
highway

FRED S. PIPER, M.D.
LEXINGTON, MASS.

OFFICE HOURS
1 TO 3 AND 7 TO 8 P.M.

rain &
Thelton

1914
June 2

To Lexington farms the Silene
Pennsylvanica in full flower
on the Concord Road & the
plant W. F. set out by his
blue bird post growing well.

- June 4 To White River (Jemeter) Tavern
 5 AM pair horses to Alden farm
 & 6 PM to Hanover to call on
 the Follets and see the baby.
 Day bright windy & cold.
 G. L. K. Ink & Mass.
 6 Home by the noon train &
 auto for station to Melton.

1914

Bedford & Castilla

133

9 June with C. E. F. met W. F. at
 Lexington P.O. by ~~an~~ Electric
 cars to Charles H. Jenki's house
 at Bedford. Cold & windy
 ride there barely 50 & everybody
 shivering: fortunately, I had
 overcoat. We stopped near
 the 16th milestone on the
 Lowell Road to Billerica
 and in a meadow found
 quite a number of plants of
 Castilla of which I took
 the best one I could find &
 made an herbarium specimen.
 The meadow seems in different
 from many others, yet the
 plant is a rare one &
 its habitat must have
 special soil contents.
 Thence we turned back towards
 Jenki's house but a car came
 along & we rode. We walked
 however far enough to see
 the fine glacial scratches on
 a roadside ledge, and it
 is described in Hitchcock's
 Elementary Geology of 1839
 page 245 fig 176, as a fine glacial
 specimen. Thence to W. F.
 for cup of tea & so home

10 July.

CE7 and W7 out here and after seeing Hal's Iris Garden we walked down Canton Ave. intending to take Crossman's Road & home thro' the Reservation but mosquitoes and wet grass after yesterday's shower turned us back & we simply strolled along Canton Ave. & home to a two o'clock luncheon. They away on the H/O car.

13 July

with CE7 to ~~Waltham~~ Lexington & after a short stay in W. F.'s Library took the 11.30 car for Piety Corner Waltham & by a circuitous walk at base & sides of Prospect Hill and Bear Hill tried in vain to find a *Celtis occidentalis*: had lunch in old pasture on side of hill & thence by a lane to the Electric line at point where road to Mayland branches off from the road to Concord. Came by Electric all the way home except short walk down Winder St. Boston fr Park St Church to Elevated Subway station in Tunnel.

Day warm.

22nd July. Day as fair as possible.
 With C. & F. to Lexington &
 after a shorter than usual
 stay indoors, walked to
~~Lexington~~ Concord via the
 old Concord Turnpike for the
 greater part of the way.
 measured a fine old Elm
 now past its prime not far
 from the roadside in Lincoln
 not far fr. the Concord line:
 it was 18 feet 6 in in girth
 at 5 feet fr. the ground: the
 house near by appeared
 empty & the barn bore a
 For Sale sign. The only
 real occupant of the place
 was a Sparrow Hawk who
 gazed at us from the ~~the~~ highest
 branches and whose home
 was no doubt in a hole in
 one of the older leaves: we
 also passed some beautiful
 specimens of *Pyrola elliptica*.
 We had a cup of tea in a Roadside
 Tea house on the Lexington Road
 near Emerson's house & called
 on Lulu for a few moments
 before taking of the 3.35 train home.

136 1914

Celtis at Lex.

27 July

with C & F to W F's house & he took us to a small Celtis tree some had shown him yesterday by an old wall on the S side of Grassy Hill. It was badly attacked by a fungus on the leaves but I took specimen.

Then we walked to Bedford by a wild road coming out by Cummings Ave in Bedford. The region badly devastated by Super moor. Had our lunch by the roadside.

Day warm but not hot, & brilliant clouds white & rolling. Thence by the Concord Elect to Concord & after a cup of Tea at The Weymouth went over to see the new statue of Emerson in the Library. It is a fine piece of work unless perhaps the head is a little too nice the whole figure is rather dwarfed by its crowded surroundings.

and I have so long looked at
my French's Bust I cannot
feel the new one quite as good.
Met met at the Stadium, after
I had called on Kuler & got 3.34
for Boston.

31 July To lex with C. E. F. & then we
with W. F. took car for Bedford
stopped at the Bedford Camp road
& walked to the Springs; I
never have visited it & found
it an attractive place, tho
the hotel not open & only
Mrs Haydon's house occupied
& the Laboratory still devoted
to making the Vitrum Compound.
We had lunch by the Roadside
& walked back to Bedford on
the Sowell Elce highway &
called on Jinks admiring
again his library & his garden.
Took 3.50 train home
Day as fine as ever.
a wonderful July for being
out of doors.



THE BOSTON HERALD. TU

July 19 The Folly of It 1914

(By CAMILLE FLAMMARION, FRENCH ASTRONOMER.)

It is impossible coolly to consider this reality (the vastness of the universe) without being struck with the astonishing and inexplicable illusion in which the majority of mankind slumbers. Behold a little globe whirling in the infinite void. Round this globule vegetate 1450 millions of so-called reasonable beings—or rather talkers—who know not whence they come nor whither they go, each of them, moreover, born to die very soon; and this poor humanity has resolved the problem, not of living happily in the light of nature, but of suffering constantly both in body and mind. It does not emerge from its native ignorance, it does not rise to the intellectual pleasures of art and science, and torments itself perpetually with chimerical ambitions. Strange social organization! This race is divided into tribes subject to chiefs, and from time to time we see these tribes, afflicted with furious folly, arrayed against each other, obeying the signal of a handful of sanguinary evildoers who live at their expense, and the infamous hydra of war mows down its victims, who fall like ripe ears of corn on the blood-stained fields. Forty millions of men are killed regularly every century in order to maintain the microscopical divisions of a little globule into several anthills. * * * When men know something of the earth, and understand the modest position of our planet in infinity; when they appreciate better the grandeur and the beauty of nature, they will be fools no longer, as coarse on the one hand as credulous on the other; but they will live in peace, in the fertile study of Truth, in the contemplation of the Beautiful, in the practice of the Good, in the progressive development of the reason, and in the noble exercise of the higher faculties of intelligence.

Lexington

1914

with C.E. 7 to W. 7's house
 Aug 25 at 10.15. C.E. 7 had brought
 along my pages on the
 genders, &c of the Genera
 in the 7th Ed of Gray's Manual.
 We discussed it for an
 hour or more & I left it
 with W. 7. We had a 12
 o'clock lunch of Toast & Tea
 and after a short smoke
 went out before one o'clock.

On the Main St & near the
 Electric plant measured
 two white maples at 3 ft up.
 one was 12 ft 1 inch
 other " 12 ft 9 inches
 and this second one was at one
 foot from the ground 11 ft 6 inches
 On opposite side of Road
 and inside the garden or
 lawn of the estate a fine
 shapely Elm as 14 ft 10 inches
 at 3 feet from the ground.

Thence we walked a short
 distance on the Wallham Road
 & turned in to see Mr Scott's
 garden, with its Bristol
 Englemans Sun Dial with the
 makers name Isaac Wallham.

The dial not set for our latitude
 nor in any way fastened to the
 pillar: It deserves a secure
 resting place: Thence we
 turned to the right hand &
 on the dry roadside found
Liatris some of it very fine:
 then over the wall & by
 field pasture to the Warbler
 Swamp and W. F. showed
 us the warbler region &
 thence we to the Highway
 & home on the 3.59 steam
 train. Day very fine.

GOOD FRIEND, FOR SAFETY'S SAKE FORBEARE
 TO SIT ON ME—I'M NOT A CHAIRE—
 BLEST BE ^EY MAN ^TY GENTLY VSETH
 AND CVRST BE HE ^TY ME ABVSETH.
 THEN TAKE ^EY SEATE MY LORD APPOINTS
 AND CEASE TO RACK MY TOTTERING JOINTS.

(^EY APPEALE OF W.F.'S OLD FOOTESTOOLE
 TO G.G.K.)

4th Sept 1914

Sept 16, 1914.

with C. E. F. & W. F. took us to Shaker Glen: roads were very dusty & scarcely any water in the Glen. At one place I took a specimen from a large acre of *Solidago puberula* a very handsome plant. We came back by trolley: running once an hour: but we were fortunate in not having to wait long. The Glen must have been very interesting before its deforestation. We did not stay long enough to explore much, but every thing looked dry.

- Sept 22. To Franconia with C. E. F.
23. Called on Mr Noble: Ther 86.
24. Am. Auto to Easton, Benton
Bath and Sugar Hill:
a wonderfully fine day in
the Benton wood road.
25. Rain in showers & Thunder
storm in evening: Smiths
Barn struck & consumed.
Cows all out doors because
the night was warm, but
much hay & harvested oats
were lost. #
26. Walked "round the square" up
Landaff valley & across to
Profile Farm corner by the
beautiful brook.
27. Sunday rainy day.
28. Fire in morning: up Sugar
Hill by the Echo's fine view
& down the Hill to the yellow
Prunus virginiana: and we
scarcely avoided the rain by
hasty steps.
- # This fire took place on the evening of
Sept 23 after the very hot day and
not as written above.

Sept 29. To the top of Mt Agassiz to see the wonderful snow on the Mt Washington Range, surely as fine as such a sight has ever been. I ought to say the thermometer was reported as at 17° at Store early in the morning. We walked home to a late dinner at 2.30

Sept 30 Home again: Mr Wetherbee coming for me in auto for the 8.35 train: we were delayed at Concord for half an hour or more & were late arriving.

Uncle & Rachel came home on the Arabic, fr Liverpool Sept 22 for Boston.

The auto firm at Franconia is C. H. Corey of. — Mr Wetherbee being the company. Mr Corey the Mechanician —

Oct 2^o Sinclair brought me Pedometer
from London.

. . The Pedometer . .

should be suspended by the hook, in the waist-coat pocket, and must be maintained in an upright position.

The figures on the Dial represent miles, and the spaces between the figures, quarter miles.

When the Pedometer is to be used, the hand should be set exactly at 12, which can be done by moving it backwards or forwards with the finger.

The Instrument requires to be *regulated* to the step of the person who uses it; the method of doing this is by walking a certain distance, which is *known* to be correct. If the Pedometer should register a greater or less distance, the *Regulator Screw* at the back of the movements is to be turned in the direction of either letter F. or S. (fast or slow), as the case may be. Turning to the right (toward S), will cause the instrument to register less; turning to the left (toward F), will cause it to register more.

In Pedometers made in the form of a keyless watch the Dial is turned by the keyless action to bring the 12 under the Hand, and the front of the case is *not* made to be opened.

1366.

Where the West Begins

By Arthur Chapman in Denver-Republican

Out where the handclasp's a little stronger,
Out where a smile dwells a little longer,
That's where the West begins.
Out where the sun is a little brighter,
Where the snows that fall are a trifle whiter,
Where the bonds of home are a wee bit tighter,
That's where the West begins.

Out where the skies are a trifle bluer,
Out where friendship's a little truer,
That's where the West begins.
Out where a fresher breeze is blowing,
Where there's laughter in every streamlet flowing,
Where there's more of reaping and less of sowing—
That's where the West begins.

Out where the world is in the making,
Where fewer hearts with despair are aching—
That's where the West begins.
Where there's more of singing and less of sighing,
Where there's more of giving and less of buying—
And a man makes friends without half trying—
That's where the West begins.

The printed copy of this piece I have. It was given me by a friend who knew how fond of the West I am.

IOLA

Feb 15, 1915
Transcript

Agent for Joseph Rodgers & Sons (Ltd.) Sheffield Cutlery.

Mrs Kennedy

39, CHEAPSIDE,

LONDON, E.C.

25/7/ 1904

Bought of MORTON,

❖ MANUFACTURING CUTLER. ❖

THIRTEEN EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDALS. FIVE GOLD.

DIPLÔME D'HONNEUR, BORDEAUX, 1895.

Please draw Cheques in favour of
MRS. MATHILDE MORTON.

ESTABLISHED 1845.

Bankers:
LONDON & WESTMINSTER, LOTHBURY.

1 doz Running Scissors 1/6

5/6

18.

11

17/11

Received
with thanks
Rd

To be forwarded to notes

To a Dragonfly.

In the sunlight free to soar,
From those depths below the shore
Where thy earth-bound life was spent,
E'er thy fragile mask was rent.

Mortals well may weave round thee,
Thoughts that breathe of piety!
That may help them as they climb
To the realms of light sublime
^{Over} ~~their~~ immortal souls must reach,
When their earth-bound journey ^{as} cease.

1914

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6 Nov 1914. Sinclair took me in his auto to East Walpole to see the "Lewis Equestrian monument": as a work of art, worthless.

coming back through Canton at the Viaduct: before reaching the viaduct I measured an old Elm tree: cut off at say 15 feet above ground: at three feet from the ground it measured 18 feet 5 inches and must have been a fine patriarch a few years ago.

Appalachian Mountain Club.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1914, at 8.00 P.M.

Huntington Hall, Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

MR. SINCLAIR KENNEDY, a Club member, will give a talk "Some Comments on the New Zealand Nation."

After a brief résumé of the political and social aspects of New Zealand the speaker will show many lantern slides illustrating the scenery.

This is a card of invitation.

No ticket is necessary for admission.

1915

TRIBUTES TO MEMORY OF E. D. CHAMBERLIN

Maine Anti-Tuberculosis Body Recalls His Generosity.

HEBRON, Me., Jan. 8.—The president and directors of the Maine State Sanatorium Association for the Prevention and Treatment of Tuberculosis, at a meeting in this town, adopted resolutions in honor of the late Eleazer D. Chamberlin of Boston, whose contributions have given great impetus to curative endeavors in this state.

The resolutions recalled the death of his only son, Leigh W. Chamberlin, in the prime of life from tuberculosis, and the sympathetic desire of the young man's father to save other parents from a similar bereavement. He accordingly presented to the association a completely equipped administration building in memory of the son, known as the Leigh W. Chamberlin Memorial. Next he offered an endowment on condition that the association should raise money enough to clear its past indebtedness and agree to avoid getting into debt again. Mr. Chamberlin then contributed to this fund which insured the acceptance of his own princely gift.

1915

Feb
~~March~~ 18

Bluebird in Arboreum
fide C.E.F.
he never saw one at
so early a date.

1915

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Feb 23.

C&E and W&F came on the 10.08 train & we walked around Hillside St to the Drinking Trough: the day bright & pleasant Ther. 45 and one blue bird flew over our heads in the Notch between Big Blue & Little Blue Kill, where many years ago I saw the big White Owl on a cold & windy day. After lunch we chatted till 3.30 and they took the 3.40 electric car to Boston —

A UNIQUE CHARACTER

MONTELLIER, Vt., Feb. 27.

JOSEPH BATTELL, who died in Middlebury last week, was one of the many unique characters Vermont has produced and was a large contributor to the progress and advancement of his native state. He was the largest individual land owner in Vermont. Ever since he was a young man Mr. Battell had been buying uncultivated land whenever opportunity arose. He held much for himself, but he has given to the state two mountains, making only the reservation that the lands should be held for the use of the state. Mount Ellen in Addison county and Camel's Hump, more properly called the Crouching Lion, are his two great contributions in this respect.

Mr. Battell rendered another distinct service, not especially to Vermont, but to all New England, in his work for the restoration of the Morgan horse. That strain of horse flesh appears to have been a sort of freak, but the progenitor, Justin Morgan, had that faculty of prepotency that stamped the impress of his great capacity on the offspring. But as the cheaper western horses invaded the New England territory the breeding of Morgans declined. Mr. Battell sought to restore the old strain and his publication of the Morgan Register, a monumental work for which he never received any adequate compensation did much to revive interest in the Morgan horse. His gift of a 500-acre farm in Weybridge to the government, to be used as a Morgan breeding station also aided in the movement. Today the Morgan is one of the horses most sought for. They are not racers, just ordinary road and handsome carriage horses, but the man who raises a pair of correctly bred Morgan horses and has them properly trained can demand as large a price for them as the owners of any of the more spectacular breeds.

Mr. Battell was also a philosopher. His work, "Ellen, or the Whispering Pine," was an attempt to found a new school of physics. The undulatory theory was broadly discussed, and while physicists have not by any means accepted the new theories he advanced, he has compelled consideration of his ideas.

He was, in fact, a unique but not unexpected product of New England—a farmer, a hotel keeper, a publisher, a writer, a philosopher, a statesman, a philanthropist—a great man, but one whose personal idiosyncrasies would not permit him to appear in the class of great men as the world knows them. He made large contributions to his time and his people. He worked freely, he gave liberally, he had in mind always the public and not himself, and he deserves a larger tribute than the simple recounting of his quiet deeds would seem to warrant.

28 Feb 1915
Boston Herald

GRAY HERBARIUM COMPLETED

Long Process of Rebuilding Brought to an End—Structure Now of Concrete and Steel

The long process of rebuilding the Gray Herbarium has been finished by the completion of the central room. The original frame structure, erected in 1861 to house Dr. Gray's collection, has been entirely rebuilt in steel and concrete, so that it is now the best equipped and best building adapted for its purpose in the world.

The first stage in reconstruction was the Kidder Wing, given in 1910 by Nathaniel T. Kidder, '82, a member of the visiting committee. This is used to house the indexed specimens of flowering plants and ferns. In 1911 the old Asa Gray House, which adjoined the central building, was moved across Garden street to make room for a library, given anonymously, but last year, upon the fiftieth anniversary of his graduation, Dr. George G. Kennedy '84 consented to the public announcement of the donor. About the same time that the library wing was begun, construction of the right wing, better known as the George Robert White Laboratories, was initiated. Besides two laboratories for studying systematic botany, this addition contains the office of Professor M. L. Fernald, several rooms for the collection of the New England Botanical Club, a bundle room, and an instrument room. In the spring of 1913 the front portion was rebuilt and raised a story, which now contains the offices of the librarian, Miss Mary A. Day, and rooms for maps and publications.

The central room as completed has been raised from two to three stories and has been equipped with steel cases for containing specimens and tables for observation. This addition was made possible by the gift of five members of the visiting committee.

The building is as nearly fireproof as can be made, a precaution necessary to preserve the priceless collections of books and classified specimens. The only wooden furniture in the building is that once used by Dr. Gray, now preserved in the office of Professor Robinson. The equipment is well adapted for the most specialized use of the botanist. From the dark room for photography to the indexed cases for maps everything is fireproof, specialized and modern.

Mr. Ward Tells His Own Story of a New Process for Making Better Bread

About four years ago the Ward Baking Company engaged three trained men and instructed them to devote their time in research for a method of making Better Bread. This resulted in the greatest discovery ever made in the history of the Bread business, and is a great boon for the benefit of humanity.

In view of the inaccurate, misleading and really absurd newspaper statements that have been made regarding the methods employed by our Company, we wish first to state a fact within the knowledge of every housewife, that yeast is a living organism, and in order to live and multiply, and thereby leaven the dough, the yeast must have food. In the old process this food was the flour, sugar and other constituents of the dough. The yeast consumed a certain portion of these materials and converted them into alcohol and other products, and a gas known as carbon dioxide, which raised the bread and made it light. Under the new discovery very minute amounts of certain salts are added which serve in place of a part of this food which under the old method the yeast consumes. In the old process a portion of the flour, particularly the glutinous part, was broken down by the yeast, and thus valuable nutritive properties were lost. By the new process this does not take place, but, on the contrary, a greater percentage of the natural gluten of the wheat is retained in the baked loaf.

In order that exact minute quantities might be properly introduced first into the water and then into the dough, these salts were made up into a yeast powder known first as "A. B. C. Powder," and then later under the trade-mark name of "Arkady." Of this Arkady Yeast Powder a very minute amount is added to the sixteen hundred pounds of material—wheat flour, sugar, milk, vegetable oil, yeast, salt and water—which constitutes a standard size dough in our bakeries. The result is that there is left in the Bread four one-hundredths of one per cent. of calcium salts, which are the identical salts which are contained in all natural waters and practically all vegetable and animal products.

On a percentage basis fresh milk contains more than four times as much of these calcium salts as is contained in Ward's Bread, or, in other words, one glass of milk contains as much of these salts as two loaves of Ward's Bread. Cheese contains about thirty times as much as Ward's Bread. Peas contain about three times as much as the Bread; Greens, twelve times as much; Beans, five times as much; Chocolate, three times as much; Turnips, twice as much.

All drinking waters contain calcium sulphate varying in quantity in the waters from the different sections of the country, ranging from those which are considered soft waters to those which are considered hard waters. In many natural waters one glass would contain twenty times as much calcium sulphate as is contained in a single slice of Ward's Bread, and, in fact, many waters contain an amount of this salt, such that one glass contains more than a whole loaf of Ward's Bread.

Medical men have shown that a normal adult man drinks in twenty-four hours three and one-half quarts of water. A twenty-four hours' supply of many natural waters would contain as much calcium sulphate as is found in ten loaves of Ward's Bread.

The above citations are sufficient to show that the salts are present in such small amounts that no question can arise in any one's mind not antagonistic to the real facts that they are not used for any purposes of adulteration or deception.

Some of the reasons for their use are as follows:

In the leavening of bread the yeast, besides forming the gas, carbon dioxide, which makes the bread light, also forms alcohol and certain by-products which in the similar process of fermentation of grains to form whiskey we call "Fusel Oil." This fusel oil is a very poisonous and rather disagreeable smelling oil. This action takes place whenever bread is raised by yeast, whether in the household or in the bakery. The amount of fusel oil and certain other disagreeable acid products thus formed is very small, but has its effect on the flavor and odor of the bread, and certainly does not make the bread any more wholesome. In the new process as developed by the Ward Bakery, the amount of these fusel oil products is diminished almost to the vanishing point. The result is a bread with better taste, odor, color, texture and flavor, and a more wholesome bread because of the absence in this process of these small amounts of objectionable products.

From the above citations regarding the natural occurrence of these salts, it would be evident to everyone that they are perfectly harmless, as they are present as natural constituents of so many foods that are daily consumed by the people. In fact, we might go further in this, as the consensus of opinion among the best medical authorities is that people do not at the present time obtain in their food sufficient calcium salts which are so necessary for the formation of bones, teeth and other tissue, especially to growing children. Physiologists tell us that an adult man should have in his food one and one-half grams of lime as lime salts per day. To obtain this amount from bread alone he would have to eat seven loaves of Ward's Bread, while one quart of milk would furnish more than the required amount.

It has been a common practice in the purification of water supplies for cities to add to the water small amounts of calcium hypochlorite. This practice is heartily endorsed by all public health and medical authorities. The percentage of added lime put in in this way is in practically all cases much greater than the amount of added lime salts in Ward's Bread.

Another common method of leavening breadstuffs, such as biscuits, hot cakes, muffins, etc., is by means of baking powder. Baking powders very commonly contain some of these same salts which are used in minute amounts as yeast food in this new bread process.

The amount of these salts left in a breadstuff made with such baking powder after baking is in many cases a hundred times as much as that which will be found in Ward's Bread.

To sum up, it may be stated that the new process has made it possible for us to produce a bread not only better in texture, odor, flavor and color, but a bread which is more wholesome and more healthful than it has been possible to produce under any of the older processes.

During the development of this process the Agricultural Department at Washington was made acquainted with it, and officials of the Department expressed their approval, and as a result of the work patents have been allowed in the United States and are pending in the principal foreign countries.

We know that Ward's Bread as made today is the Best Bread in the World. Better Bread than you can make in your own kitchen, and Better Bread than you can buy, except under the name "Ward."

Our Company has done more for the baking trade in advancing modern ideas in baking and the erection of sanitary sun-lighted plants than any other concern in the trade, and this fact can be demonstrated to the entire satisfaction of any interested person who may visit our Bakery and see the clean, up-to-date and commendable methods employed. The lid is off, we have nothing to hide, never have had anything to hide, and you may feel secure in the use of Ward's Bread and know that when you buy it you will use the best obtainable. No better or cheaper food exists. Feed it to your children in generous portions—it is good for them.

WARD BAKING COMPANY.
By GEORGE S. WARD, Vice-President.

23 Mch with C871407 to the Bluebird
road & by Peacock farm
to the Beaver Brook Reservation.
The Oaks there look ready to
die, to give up the contest
with the Park care-takers.
Really they look shameful —
Home via Electric through
Harvard Sq & Tunnel.

FOR MIDDLEBURY COLLEGE.

Forest Land Given by Will of Joseph A. Battell.

A tract of more than 20,000 acres of forest land in Vermont is bequeathed to Middlebury college, to be preserved as a forest park forever, under the will of the late Joseph A. Battell. Mr Battell, who was publisher of the Middlebury Register and well known as a breeder of Morgan horses, was greatly interested in forest preservation and had been acquiring virgin timberlands for more than 40 years. A mountain in Lincoln and Warren, one of the highest peaks in the state, is given to the United States government. The will was probated at Middlebury Monday.

The town of Middlebury receives two large tracts of land for park purposes and a fund of \$9900 for park maintenance. The lands bequeathed to the college lie along the crest of the Green mountains and extend into three counties and eight townships. In addition the college will receive as a residuary bequest at the expiration of a 10-years' trust the Battell block, a large business structure in the village; the Middlebury Register, and a number of farms.

1234.

Where Vermont Comes In

At a Tufts College alumni dinner given at the University Club in New York city at which several States were represented, Charles H. Darling was invited to respond to the toast "Where Vermont Comes In," and replied as follows:

Up where the north winds blow just a little
keener,
Up where the grasses grow just a little
greener,
Up where the mountain peaks rise a little
higher,
Up where the human kind draws a little
nigher,
That's where Vermont comes in.
Up where the snows of winter last a little
longer,
Up where the heart beats just a little
stronger,
Up where the handclap is just a little
warmer,
That's where Vermont comes in.
Up where the lonesome pine fits nightly re-
quiem sighs,
Up where the unpolluted waters take their
rise,
Up where the sons of toll have fought for
freedom's sod,
Up where all nature's mood is a little
nearer God,
That's where Vermont comes in.
Where our manhood fights for honor
And where woman shrinks at sin,
Where health is man's best riches,
That's where Vermont comes in.

M. F. N.

The Gray Herbarium, as Now Rebuilt



(Photo Copyright by Boston Photo News Co.)

After Five Years of Work, Brick, Steel and Concrete Have Now Taken the Place of Wood in This Building

MORNING, MARCH 16,

Who Sought War? Poet Watson Suggests Reply

[Special Cable to The Herald.]

LONDON, March 15—Poet William Watson deals with the question of who was the aggressor in the present war in a witty verse of seven lines in the *Evening News*. It reads:

If two men fell to fighting, of
whom one
Carried that day no ready
weapon save
Only an oaken stave,
While the other glittered in
the summer sun
With casque and corselet, lance
and whetted glaive,
By which of these would all
but fool or knave
Adjudge the combat to have
been begun?

3 April: J & F Collins came from Providence on the 10.31 train at Readville. We tried the new Swedish Increment Borer on three pine trees: in the first one by the cottage we found what Collins supposed to be a hollow abt four inches in diameter, & we shall soon cut the tree down to confirm or refute Collins' boring. Then we tried the two large pines near the parlor window at edge of the bank: here the borings showed firm solid wood for a distance of 10 inches or thereabouts: the borer not being made for a deeper boring, but the test for those trees showed solid wood for at least a depth of over nine inches, so that these two trees may be considered sound & not likely to blow over in any ordinary gale. After luncheon we worked up

Blue Hill & down by the Coon Hollow path; I showed Collins the Acer pennsylvanicus & he took specimens for winter bud. He went in after dinner on the 7.18 train to the Botanical Club meeting.

He also this morning took photo of section of the pine tree near Blue Hill Ave. that blew over in the February Gale and the section showed the work of the Carpenter (or others) black ants that had riddled the centre of that tree.

Saturday April 4.

Here is the printed record of the gale that blew all the morning, and our trees stood it very well. Luckily Collins came yesterday for the snow blew all day today. The cutting from the Sunday morning Herald.

THE WEATHER

Fair

FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY.—Today fair, diminishing northwest gale; tomorrow fair and warmer.

FOR NEW ENGLAND.—Clearing today; tomorrow fair and warmer.

WINDS.—The winds along the north Atlantic coast will be north and west gales diminishing; middle Atlantic coast, west and northwest gales diminishing.

STORM WARNINGS remain displayed on the Atlantic coast from Delaware Breakwater to Eastport.

Observations in Boston.

For 24 Hours, Ending at 3 P. M.

Mean barometer.....	29.94
Mean temperature.....	21.9
Mean dew point.....	20.0
Mean relative humidity.....	85.0
Maximum temperature.....	25.0
Minimum temperature.....	20.0
Maximum wind.....	25.0
Total precipitation.....	.21

Summary of Conditions.

The storm reported Friday as being central of the south Atlantic coast advanced rapidly northeastward with generally increased intensity during the last 24 hours and last night its centre was off Cape Cod. This disturbance has been attended by severe gales along the coast from Cape Hatteras northward to Maine, and general snows in the Atlantic states from North Carolina to New England. The highest wind reported was 20 miles an hour at Nantucket.

The indications are that the weather will be generally fair today and tomorrow over practically all parts of the country. Temperatures will rise tomorrow throughout the East.

MORNING, APRIL 7, 1915

SCORES ATHLETICS IN COLLEGES

Pres. Stryker, of Hamilton College,
Addresses New England Alumni
Association

INTERCOLLEGIATE CONTESTS ARE INSTITUTIONS' CURSE

Makes Strong Plea For Students
In Schools Rather Than
Mere Attendants

That "the curse of colleges in America is intercollegiate competitions of all kinds," was the declaration of Pres. Melancthon W. Stryker of Hamilton College, speaking to the members of the New England Alumni Assn. of the college and their wives at the Westminster Hotel, last evening. There were 30 present, who heard Dr. Stryker with keen interest while he frankly spoke his mind concerning present educational conditions, with a strong emphasis against present day athletics and a demand for students rather than attendants.

He insisted that all college students are receiving benefactions. "Even when they think they are paying all their bills," said he, "they are getting \$400 or \$500 a year at the hands of benefactors who are in glory, I hope." He said that it might not be well for a college to get too much money at once for he suggested that there is such a thing as a college being too self sufficient, too snug about its possessions.

He said frankly that he would like to see Hamilton College the best college in America. It is his view that the American college is under fire and on trial and intimated that it might do good for him to turn the Christmas stocking inside out, which he proceeded to do.

"I think," he said, "that Hamilton College wants a great many more students. I don't mean more attendants. They are doing pretty well at Hamilton compared with other colleges, but I challenge any man to say that they are doing more than half of what they are capable of."

"If I had \$5,000,000 I would like to show America a college. No one would get into it without an examination; there would be no electives before the junior year and I would throw any man out who did not get 80 p.c. I would give the 30 p.c. men \$300 a year, the honor men \$400, the high honor men \$500, and I would make it impossible for any other kind of men to remain more than eight months."

Speaking of those at colleges who are seeking diversion, he said that there is too much diversification of industry and that those who do not want to study should get out.

As to athletics, he said that in the first place they should be for health, for the education, a sound mind in a sane body, and that in the second place they should be for fun, for relaxation, for amusement, and not for anything else. They are a very bad advertisement if put to the fore, according to his view. "Their value," he declared, "is just in the ratio to the number engaged in them. Specialization in athletics is not college athletics."

F

Boston Herald
18 April 1915

GEORGE BABBITT'S

Tribute to the memory of the late Judge Baker of the juvenile court have been many and sincere. Highly as he

was esteemed by his fellow-citizens generally, his sudden taking-off is especially mourned in Brookline, where he had lived all his life. Among the people there his death is lamented almost as a personal bereavement. His funeral was from



the quaint old house in which he was born, and where his father and grandfather were born before him. Since his early manhood he had taken a deep interest in the town's affairs. It is testimony of the Brookline people from the most distinguished citizen to the policeman on his beat and the laborer on the street that Harvey Baker was the squarest, fairest and one of the most useful citizens of them all. Although a confirmed bachelor, he early showed a great fondness for children, and this developed in him that practical solicitude for their welfare which characterized his work in our juvenile delinquents court. The discharge of his duties there was chiefly a labor of love, entered upon with his whole heart, soul and mind. He had become acquainted with the environment of children of all classes, and he had learned not only how to sit in judgment upon them, but also how to sympathize with them in their misfortunes and misdoings. He had not large pecuniary resources and his salary as a Judge was only \$2000, but he devoted his time and his energies to this work, supplementing it by going about preaching the gospel he was practicing in his court, paying his own expenses. Many instances of the substantial quality of his kindness and thoughtfulness might be given here. He preferred they should never be mentioned. He had a cheerful and playful mood that manifested itself in many ways. A little daughter of one of his acquaintances chanced to be born on Judge Baker's birthday. When she reached her fourth year and he his fortieth, he greeted her thus:

You know we two are truly twins,
But you can't crow and be real naughty.
And say you're young and I am old,
Because you're four and I am forty.
A man's no older than he feels;
I can still play and be real naughty.
And every way this year we're twins,
For naught's the diff twixt 4 and 40.

1915.

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8 April Fine day cool but pleasant.
 with C. & F. to Lexington &
 with W. F. to walk back of
 Grassy Hill down to the Frothing
 park & out to the street
 again: on rocky ledge near
 corner of Lowell Turnpike &
 North Street grows a fine
 patch of *Arctostaphylos* of
 which I took specimens.
 a quaint old farmer at work
 on his hotheds entertained
 us with his strenuous ideas
 of the President Wilson & gave
 us a new anecdote of Lincoln
 & his views of the homeopathic
 surgeons & doctors in the
 civil war campaigns.

Back to W. F.'s house at
 1.30 to a hot stew lunch
 & after much talk on Latin
 Inscriptions to Boston by the
 4.09 train —

1915 Lincoln St Maltham

15 April. met W F at PO + with him
 RCE took car for corner of
 Concord Ave + Maltham St, thence
 we walked by Concord Ave past
 Theodore Parkers pine (vide
 20 May 1912, + by Parkers Pittplace
 + Frankels Road + then Lincoln
 St to find the Acer Negundo
 of 1912; vide p 15.

had lunch on Lincoln St
 + then via Pitts corner to
 Maltham + home via Waverley
 Electric. Day cold + raw -
 with slight snow in the air.

29 April. PM walked up Blue Hill:
 The *Arctostaphylos* in blossom
 also the *Amelanchier oblongifolia*.
Prunus Pennsylvanica, *Myrica*
asplenifolia
 Cold East fog came over the hills.

May 1, 1915 A

Animals, Vehicles, Etc.

4 lines (24 words or less) \$1.20 for three
 insertions oftener than once a week
 Additional lines and insertions pro rata
 No extra charge for display type or cuts
 Money refunded on cancelled insertions

Three Gentleman's Carriages

Ready to use, without painting
 or other expense, coupe carryall
 with glass front, shafts and pole,
 and park phaeton with shafts and
 pole, both made by Chauncey
 Thomas & Co.; wagonette with
 shafts and pole made by John
 A. Scott.

Inspection at stable of and for
 sale by

Dr. G. G. KENNEDY
READVILLE

Telephone Hyde Park 46.

BEAUTIFUL JAPANESE CHERRIES ARE IN BLOOM AT ARNOLD ARBORETUM

Myriads of Silvery Pink Flowers Display Dainty Petals as in the Gardens About Tokio; Great Clusters of Rose Colored Flowers Attract the Eye as at Japan's National Holiday in the Early Springtime.



Blossoms at the Arboretum.

It is cherry blossom time in Arnold Arboretum. Near the Forest Hills entrance the wonderful weeping cherry is displaying all the dainty beauty of its myriads of silvery pink flowers; the Yeddo cherry is in bloom, the cherry found in all the gardens and streets of the Japanese city; and the tree named for the director of the Arboretum, the Prunus Sargentii, to use the scientific name, is showing great clusters of rose-colored flowers. There are other varieties in the group also, which may be reached in a few minutes' walk from the Forest Hills terminal of the Elevated; while in other portions of the Arboretum there are splendid displays of forsythia and other flowers, and the magnolia at the Centre street entrance are well known.

Many persons this last week have been taking advantage of the chance to see here in the city a miniature reproduction of the great spectacle which swarms of travellers make a special pilgrimage to Japan to see in all its glory. Cherry season is the great festival of the year in the Island Empire, a time of public holiday, when one of the most fairylike displays to be found anywhere in the world is provided for the admiration of the people, who for many years have had just pride in the advantage they have taken of the gift nature has offered them.

Weeping or Drooping Cherry.

The weeping or drooping cherry is properly the prunus pendula. It is found in the grounds of the temples all over Japan. Magnificent specimens of the tree are common. Old trees there are seen frequently which reach a height of 55 feet, measure 15 feet round the trunk, and have "heads" 4 to 8 feet through. The branches droop all the way to the ground, and are heavy with flowers. One of the trees in the Arboretum is about 29 years old; in Japan the trees often attain an age of 50 years. The experts at the Arboretum say the seeds have been found to reproduce the pendulous habit, and that, of course, means that it is easy enough to grow this tree in this country and retain all its appealing beauty.

The specimens which greet the eye, tired of the long months of winter dreariness, at the entrance to the Arboretum look precisely, as they have been described by the authorities there, like "fountains of pink mist."

Another variety is just at hand, the prunus subhirtella, for which it is hard to get a common name. The Japanese term is Higan-zakura, which simply means spring cherry. It is abundantly cultivated all over the western side of the Island, and is not so common about Tokio, which is the great centre of the cherry festival. It is a small tree, with the spreading and ascending habit, not drooping as does the pendula. These trees have endured a hard winter here, and now are laden with multitudes of flowers. They blossomed early this year; next season the flowers will come later, but year after year they may be counted upon for the display of blossoms, a fact which is true of the other varieties also.

Common Tree in Tokio.

Yeddo is the old name for Tokio, and the cherry known as prunus yedoensis is the tree planted very abundantly throughout that great city. It is when the flowers of this tree are about to open that the Emperor declares a public holiday for a few days ahead. When the day comes citizens and tourists throng the parks, admire the scene, and drink *sake* to their heart's content. The greatest display is about 50 miles out of the city, and excursion trains are run there carrying many thousands; indeed, it is said that half the population of the city make the trip.

The specimens of this tree in the Arboretum were grown from the seed and they are only 12 years old. The flowers are delicate and have a slight fragrance.

One of the most striking and beautiful of all these Japanese cherries is that named for Prof. C. S. Sargent. One now 22 years old, tall and sturdy, robed in splendid array of flowers, was planted in 1882. It is properly the wild cherry of northern Japan, abounding in the forests of the northern island of Hokkaido, where it is a fine timber tree, reaching a height of from 60 to 80 feet.

The Arboretum's explorer, E. H. Wilson, who lately has returned from a year in the island empire, thinks this is the handsomest of the wild cherries of Japan. The flowers are very large, sometimes two inches in diameter, and the foliage is handsome as well, with bronzed leaves. It is a fast growing and absolutely hardy tree and is long lived. Pictures show long avenues of these trees in full blossom, and most of the trees are two centuries old, having been planted about 1755 by one of the shoguns.

The specimens at the Arboretum were grown from seeds collected by Prof. Sargent and planted in the Boston grounds in 1883.

Many other varieties are to be seen at their best now. The triloba, or three-lobed, is a native of northern China. The single-flowered variety seems to have been developed at the Arboretum, where it has been grown since 1882, and whence it has been sent to Europe and all parts of this country. It is a small and very beautiful tree, not far from the Japanese cherry. It is one of the trees that came in what is called the "great haul" the Arboretum once obtained from Petrograd.

The splendid white Caucasus plum is now in bloom, the kurdica, a plum from central Asia, is flowering also, and the tomentosa, a cherry from northern China, so hardly that it promises to be a valuable fruit plant in such states as Dakota, and certain peaches and almonds all are in flower.

Aside from the cherries the visitors to the Arboretum, at this time, are giving most attention to the Chinese magnolias before the administration building, and to the long and brilliant banks of forsythia. One bank against a hillside is

strikingly beautiful, another line contains a representative of one of the large number of varieties of roses found in the Arboretum. One of these came from Alabama, and is the most interesting because to years, the rose was supposed to be found only in China.

When explorer Wilson returned from Japan, he brought with him a specimen of the cherry trees found in the country. Now the institution is faced with the difficulty of finding room for the growing and raising even one such specimen of each of these varieties.

right hand figure is Sargentii

1915

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Lexington

May 4. To Lex. with C.E.F. and W.F. remained at his house but a short time. Walked to Bedford over the road we tried to pass some days ago & were driven out by the fire, a fire which has ruined many acres. We found *Viola papilionacea*, *V. fimbriatula*, *V. pedata*, *Luzula campestris* var. *multiflora*: (*Amelanchier laevis* Megard acc. to C.E.F.), a very smooth shrub with bright white petals 10 mm long. We called at the Jenks' home on H. school train. The day was a typical fine May day, tho in Boston a cold East wind came in the afternoon.

At one place where barn drainage helped the plant was the largest specimens of *Stellaria media* we had ever seen: fully eight or ten inches high & masses for a length of eight or ten feet long.

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To Kingston 8.50 train with C.E. and W.F. by aid of country map found Elm St and walked thereon for abt 2 miles, not finding the 4 or 5 nearly contiguous ponds, we ate our lunch in one of the many glacial hollows protected from the rather stiff breeze: generally the walk was not interesting so much woodlark had been burned off. However on the Easterly side of Elm St where the cutting had not been so recent I found *Eriogonum* in flower & took specimen for my herbarium. came leisurely back to the village, had a cup of tea at cheap place close to the station & took 3.30 train to Boston via Cohasset to see the shore: the whole day was a beautiful one, a typical day of May, as was our last Lexington walk.

1915 Wrentham Oaks.

-18 May met CE7007 on train at
 Readville for Franklin: thence
 walked to Wrentham village
 taking in the Oak we had
 started to find: at the point
 where pond is near the road
 we walked down to a very
 pretty burrualow (unoccupied)
 on the edge of the water, and
 with the lake on our left
 followed the path along shore
 till we came in less than 10
 minutes to a path obscured
 by roots much washed by
 small freshets but on going
 up it the path was soon found
 + continued on to the foot of
 the Oak; the tree looks well
 as all underbrush has been
 cleared away and tho not
 as large as we expected is a fine
 tree: girth 13 ft 3 inches at
 3 ft from ground and 83 feet
 spread. We ate our simple
 lunch under its shadow
 which by the way will be
 fine and dense when
 summer comes.

Then we came back again to the road & walked forward to Wrentham village: passing on the left hand a vine Brittonwood growth 14 ft three inches and another Oak 12 ft 8 in growth: when we arrived at the Wrentham Common we sat down on a bench, ~~to wait~~ to wait for a car while a kindly-tactful man stood with us some minutes & told us of another Oak near Pearl Pond which according to his story was more likely to have been our King Philip's Tree than those we had seen.

The ^{car} came along at ~~7.5~~ 2:23[^] or rather started from our bench at that time & we changed at Foxboro for a Worcester, Uxbridge & Dedham Forest Hills: we took the H. 12 train at Dedham & got out at Readville & walked home. Day fine tho cool.

Norfolk Conn 11 June 1915 165

Left Boston at 7.55 with C & F
and arr N. at 12.54. Fine
clear day. After dinner
we walked about the very
beautiful village green &
visited the Library, the finest
small library building I ever saw.
Listened to the chimes of the
Congregational church & inside
the church found all the
ancient lost by a stained
glass window for which the
church ought to offer an
apology: it really runs all
the leaves, flowers & grass
make some amends for the
church window. We had
supper & to bed early.

12 June: Sat. we walked to Wangum
Pond the source of the fine
water supply. 4 miles away
and we were rather late to
table from starting too late.
The last mile & a half to the
lake has fine northern woods
but we noted few flowers.
On again to the library for
Latin Dictionary & History
of the Town

- 13 June Sunday: to Fobery Pond Stopping
a moment to take with
Prof Pufin of Columbia who has
a fine house (i.e. cost money)
on his 2000 acre estate.
He directed us onward to
the Pond a clear bright
water much smaller than
Manganum. Came back by
the Golf course. ~~From~~
~~walked all the~~ walked on
the Canaan Road down the
glens where Autos were
lively & frequent. The gulch
of Blackberry Brook is turned
into a park with town
ownership of land & buildings
would soon make it a
fine woodland Park.
- 14 June Monday very warm we
staid about the Park &
Library.
- 15 June Tuesday I came home as we
went: while E. F. went an hour
earlier to Canaan Junction
then to see at Sheffield. I
came home by the 9:1 for
Norfolk. Parlor car from
Barkford. Arr B. 2:30

Monday evening before supper we walked
a mile or more South on the
Litchfield Road where are
some fine houses & estates
& the notable Fall Elm here
shown.



Elm in yard of old white house
near RR Station is 11 ft 8 in Circum.

Mental Misery of the World.

(From the Providence Journal.)

As the war goes on there is no lightening the gloom of the world. Unemotional men, whose temper or training has made them intensely practical, find it impossible to shake off the sadness of spirit which the great struggle has produced. Mankind is bewildered by the woe that has befallen it. It cannot retain its alacrity of mind and heart. And how fares it with us, who are not within the zone of battle?

Alike across the vision of the rich and the poor among us, the man who carries his dinner pail to work in the morning, the merchant at his desk, the woman in her home performing her household tasks, the traveler on the train, the sportsman, fishing rod or golf stick in hand, the driver on his wagon, the judge in his courtroom—comes that fearful picture of mangled bodies, and human beings gasping in the last struggle against death, the bravest and the best of Europe pouring out their life blood in the filthy trenches, their minds distorted by terror and the agony of wounds, cursing, sweating, fighting on, through disease and disillusionment, to the end of the journey.

And then comes another picture, and the tears blot out the blood. For, from tens of thousands of homes in that land of England whose beauty is like a benediction, from once happy France, from every corner of Germany where, a brief year ago, all her people lived in peace and contentment, from the vast expanse of Russia with her simple, hard-working peasantry, rises the cry of despair. It is the wall of misery from the wives and mothers and sisters, mourning for lives torn out of the joyous path of youth to rot like carrion under the open sky.

The physical horrors of war have not spread to us, but the heartaches and the wretchedness of spirit, the shame and the sin have crossed the ocean and have oppressed our people in every act of their daily lives.

And how many millions in the last few months have sought the one consolation that remains, a consolation as old as the ages—that cry to the Great Spirit in which man has ever found his last remaining solace in time of trouble! When the world's sorrow—working only death,
And the world's comfort—canstie to the wound,

Make the wrong spirit loathe life's daily breath,

As jarring music from a harp untuned;
While yet it daze not from the discord die,—
It turns to thee, O God, it turns to thee!

July 2, 1915

Book House

1915

July 7.

Tolex with C & F & walked with
 F & F to the Junco nesting place
 at the Paint mine, via North
 St & saw the remains of the
 abandoned old house, burned
 down in the big May fire
 which drove us out of the
 woods on that day.

At the Paint mine we found
 & saw several flickers, an
 old pair & three or ~~four~~ perhaps
 four young. Strange to say
 not one of us had brought
 an opera glass but the
 good eyes of the Faxon identified
 the birds for a certainty. We
 came back to Boston by the
 4:04 train: day very warm in
 the sun & cool in the shade.

Our Auto Trip

G. G. K. Mad. S. K. Rachel.
and Bertha Baldwin

From Blue Hill to

Sat July	10	Pomfret: Conn
Sunday	"	11 at Pomfret.
Monday	"	12 to Litchfield
Tuesday	"	13 at "
Wednesday	"	14 to Sheffield Mass
		via Norfolk Conn
Thursday	"	15 to Greenfield.
Friday	"	16 Deerfield.
Sat	"	17 Greenfield to Walpole NH
Sunday	"	18 at Walpole & drove
		to Brattleboro & Newfane.
Monday	"	19 Walpole Inn to Mottou
Tuesday	"	20 Mottou to Blue Hill
		via Harvard to see Roland
		Dixon's new house & then
		home to lunch at 1.30

Some Large Trees -

at Litchfield Conn
Whipping Post Elm on corner
app. Hotel and near Court
House & Jail.

12 ft 6 in at 4 ft fr ground.
will be a fine tree

Sycamore tree
11 ft 8 in 3 ft from ground
and in very good condition

Tulip Tree 8 9 ft 11 in

Beecher Elm
12 feet at 3 ft fr ground.

The above in Litchfield
Conn.

Elm at East Canaan Conn.
 roadside of Kimball Farm
 formerly Poor House Farm.
 20 ft 1 1/2 inches at
 four feet up.

Sheffield Mass

The Sheffield Elm begins
 to look old
 19 feet 4 in at four feet
 fr ground.

Hotel Elm
 18 feet 4 in at 4 ft up.

Maple on Roadside
 13 feet 10 inches.

"This last no doubt a
 white maple but I
 did not take notice."

Deerfield

"Little Brown House Elm on
the Albany Road in
Deerfield.
19 feet 7 in at 5 ft up

Greenfield
Sycamore

17 feet 10 inches at
Smallest part say 3 ft up.

West Drummerston

Elm 17 feet 3 in at 3 ft up

White Maple near the
Bridge over West River
and probably within the
limits of the town of Brattleboro.

19 feet 5 inches at 4 ft up
July 17, 1915

Elm in Westminster at
roadside from Malpole
to Bellow Falls, at the
Elm wood farm;

19 feet 5 inches above the
bushes at say 5 ft up.

A beautiful Elm, a
rival to the Newfane
Elm now alas destroyed
by the wind breaking it
in two and the tree
making more than 20
cords of wood.

REVERE CIRCUS MAN BITTEN BY SNAKE

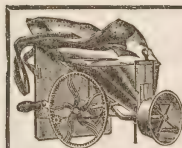
REVERE, Aug. 11. — "Daredevil" Charlie Sonier, 25 of 24 Orange st., Everett, is in a serious condition at the Frost Hospital, Chelsea, after being bitten by a copperhead snake at Revere Beach.

Sonier, who is well known in amusement circles as a parachute jumper from flying machines, has had charge of a dozen snakes at a "Jitney" circus at Revere.

He was placing a pan of water in the snake pit, when a large copperhead snapped at his hand, inflicting a severe wound. Sonier collapsed. Louis H. Skirball applied a tourniquet to the injured man's arm and he was rushed to the hospital, where the flesh about the wound was cut away and the wound cauterized.

At first, it was thought that he would not recover, but today physicians stated they do not believe that the poisonous venom has entered his system and this evening he returned to his home.

*12.5.1915
C. Skirball*



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Sower
By
Parcel Post**

The Cahoon has the only discharger scientifically constructed to scatter seed evenly in front of the operator and not against his person. Years of world-wide use prove it to be simplest, most accurate and durable Broadcast Sower made. Sows all grain or grass seed. Made entirely of steel, iron, brass and heavy canvas. Wide breast plate makes it easiest to carry. Needed on every farm. Some alfalfa ranches have a dozen. If dealer will not supply you, Parcel Post permits us to send it for \$3.50 prepaid in U. S. A. Order today. Warranted to give satisfaction. *Even Seeding brings Good Reaping.*
GOODSELL COMPANY, 22 Main St., Antrim, N. H.

Aug 20, 1915

tion much larger than the present. Professor H. E. Gregory at the joint geographical meeting in New York (April 9-10, 1915) has pointed out that the Hopis who built the cliff-dwellings are migratory and frequently abandon a village after having lived in it some years. Therefore, the numerous abandoned villages do not necessarily indicate a larger population and a climate more moist in the later prehistoric times.

THUNDER AND LIGHTNING

Dr. Wm. Schmidt, after many observations with his thunder-recorder, finds¹ that we hear but little of the air vibrations produced by lightning. Thunder is accompanied by irregular pressure changes lasting $1/40$ of a second or more and some only $1/75$ to $1/120$ of a second. The periods of most of the longer pressure waves are $1/10$ to $1/3$ second—too long for ear perception. Much of the mechanical injury done where lightning strikes is probably due to these waves. From a distance one violent wave comes first, then follow perhaps two or three series of three to four heavy waves each. On account of atmospheric action on irregular waves the thunder becomes of more or less definite pitch. Dr. Schmidt has inferred that at the source the lightning energy may be five million times as great as that of the thunder it produces.

Insurance statistics from both Canada and the United States show the efficacy of lightning rods in keeping buildings from taking fire if they are struck.² In Ontario, taking equal numbers of rodded and unrodded farm buildings, twenty times as many of the latter as of the former were struck. In the United States in 1912 and 1913 two hundred insurance companies reported 1,845 buildings struck, of which but 67 were rodded. Considering that 31 per cent. of all buildings insured were rodded, the lightning rod efficiency is thus 93 per cent. Furthermore, the reports of five

companies for a period of 13 to 25 years on 18,000 buildings insured, over 50 per cent. being rodded, showed that the average damage of the struck buildings was \$10 for the rodded and \$2,200 for the unrodded.³

According to the best European data, the maximum period for thunderstorms is from 3 to 5 P.M., while the minimum falls just after midnight and from 7 to 8 A.M. The month of greatest frequency is June and those of least are December and January.⁴

Of the 4,520 fires reported on the national forests in 1913, 1,571, or about 35 per cent., were ascribed to lightning.

NOTES

AN unseasonal northeast snowstorm accompanying an intense tropical cyclone visited the Atlantic coast on April 2, 1915. Snow fell from Georgia northward, the heaviest about ten inches being recorded around Raleigh, N. C., at the head of Chesapeake Bay, and on the New England coast. The inland extent was generally less than 200 miles; in the north the railroads reported Utica, N. Y., Woodsville, Vt., and Kineo, Me., as the limits. Raleigh, N. C., seems to have suffered most, being without outside telegraphic communication for five days. In other districts traffic was hampered. The snow melted very rapidly and with little or no runoff, owing to the extremely dry conditions of the soil after an almost rainless March. Thus agriculturally this snowstorm was of great value.

ON May 1 the British Meteorological Office ceased issuing forecasts except to farmers. This was thought necessary because the forecasts might be of value to the Germans.

THE announcement for the 1915 international kite and balloon flights came from the Nicholas Central Observatory at Petrograd instead of from Strassburg as heretofore.

¹ *Monthly Weather Rev.*, December, 1914, pp. 665-671; *Scientific American Supplement*, March 13, 1915, p. 175.

² See *Scientific American*, November 28, 1914, p. 347, and April 3, 1915, p. 303.

³ See also J. Warren Smith, "Efficiency of Lightning Rods," *Ohio Naturalist*, Columbus, O., February, 1915, pp. 437-442.

⁴ J. von Hann, "Neue Beiträge zur Kenntnis der täglichen Periode der Gewitter," *Meteorologische Zeitschrift*, February, 1915, pp. 73-82.

Aug 27 (Friday) with C.E. F to Lexington
 and with W.F. by Electric
 cars to the corner of old
 Bedford Road in Concord.
 Thence walked to Thoreau's
 Birthplace on Virginia
 Road. The house has
 been moved abt one eighth
 of a mile Easterly to another
 farm: we were hospitably
 received by the occupants
 an Irish family & shown
 the ² westerly chambers, in
 one of which Thoreau was
 probably born. The old oaken
 timbers are in each corner
 and crossing the ceiling: the
 house had a poverty stricken
 squalid appearance. If
 it were back again on its
 own farm, 'tis a pity some
 Society does not purchase
 the relic. It is at least
 two miles to the village &
 in situation well suited to
 the temperament of its
 noted Nestling. Here Thoreau
 was born July 12, 1817
 and see Sanborns life of Thoreau

page 11 for "old Virginia Road
and other localities.

We walked back to Concord
and I after calling on Lulu
joined them at the RR station
for Lexington and thence home.

1915 Aug 28 Alex Will finished
seeding the bank from
Garden at Avenue to the
Big Black Oak.

1915

Sept 1 Walker Faxon at Concord met
C.E. F. & me at 9.50 & walked
on the Sudbury road and at
nine acre corner turned to
the left crossing the River
by the new 1912 Bridge: near-
ly is the entrance to Mrs.
Williams house with a
fine rock precipice for a
wall — most beautiful
to look at and enjoy.
thence to Baker Bridge
& sat down to our simple
lunch — mine of three
half slices of toasted bread
not buttered, and melting
slowly & steadily in the
mouth, giving forth its good-
bread odor agreeable to
the palate. Thence to Walden
Pond and Thorcaus cairn,
& so to the village for a cup
of good tea at the Virghart
Bakery and Eakins house
& so home by the 3:43 train
via Lexington, and I paid
the 5.06 at South Station
for Readville.

Sept 7 to Thoreau's Birthplace again,
 by same Electric cars from
 Boston to Lexington & Bedford
 Line & thence by Virginia Road.
 At the Thoreau house we
 were shown the South East
 Chamber which Channing in
 his book Thoreau the Poet
 Naturalist calls "the eastern-
 most of its upper chambers":
 a large perhaps eighteen
 feet square empty of furni-
 ture and barren in the
 extreme. So far as we
 could judge only the main
 building was moved when
 the house was carried a
 distance of some five hundred
 yards or more from the old
 site. I took along the
 above Book of Channing's
 & we tried to readjacent the
 sheds & lean to. In the
 pasture near by on the North
 side of the Road are two
 Tupelo trees making a fine
 show, as one only, well worth
 looking at, as one tree,

thence by a beautiful wood & swamp
road which finally as
Hartwell Road brought us
to the Bedford Station &
the Six Electric which
latter we took to W. F.'s
house and fine cup of Tea
& home by 4.03 Steam train.

We found the day excessively
hot, especially in certain
spots almost insupportable.
Our walk registered $5\frac{3}{4}$
miles





